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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MY DEAR MOTHER.

'Tis evening, and all nature round
Looks lovely and serene,
And many a murmuring, mingled sound,
Makes dear the nightly scene;

And this hath memory call to mind,
Those days of pleasure gone,
When friends surrounding all proved kind,
And life pass'd sweetly on.

But this is past—friends are no more,
And foes with envious tongue,
Rise but to cloud my moments o'er,
And seek my soul to wrong.

But thy fond heart, still chaste and dear,
Unwavering e'er hath proved,
And time, and absence, tells me here
How much thou art beloved. ELLEN.

Belcare, August 12th, 1827.

TO ANNA MATILDA.

Oh! linger not, the morning sun
His radiant course has just begun;
And o'er the orient azure sky,
His blushing beams refulgent fly—
The lark is from his dewy nest,
Where breezes mild his slumbers blest;
And gaily to the early rays,
Pours his enchanting notes of praise—
The flow'rets have rais'd their drooping heads,
The rose its sweetest odour sheds,
On the light air, and all around,
Joy vibrates with each mingled sound;
Then linger not, away with care,
Let pleasure ev'ry moment share;
Why should we pine life's hours away,
Life's summer hours—that glowing ray
To youth awaken'd in the breast,
By innocence and mirth express'd?
Hope points to pleasure—ev'ry thought
By some awak'ning rapture taught,
Turns from the gloomy frowns of care,
And brighter objects seeks to share.

CORDELIA.

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

I heard a prayer—and e'en an angel's ear
Might thrill with rapture such a pray'r to hear:
I heard a prayer—the Holy one and High,
Was pleas'd to listen to his handmaid's cry!

I saw a Mother lift her eyes to heaven,
And heard her claim the joy of sins forgiven.
Not for herself—for she through years had known,
The happiness that Christians feel alone—
But for her children was that pray'r express'd,
That heav'n, at last, might be their mutual rest.
That, let the world, with all its pomp and pride,
Glow as it might on time's deceitful tide,
Let penury, with all its frowns, descend,
And earth be bankrupt for a worthy friend—
Still might the hand Divine their footsteps lead,
And grant them grace sufficient for their need.

And was she answered?

Ah! that Mother died,
And left her children in the world of pride.
Yet, scarcely had she prais'd the Lord above,
Before her children sung redeeming love;
And while rejoicings sounded round the throne,
Their grateful voices mingled with her own!

Yet, in whose care Jehovah has consign'd,
The dying body and th' immortal mind—
Ah! claim not wealth, nor pow'r, nor life, nor fame!
—Earth, misery, half-existence, and a name!
But pray your God to keep a watchful eye,
Support, defend, preserve, and learn to die!
And pray in faith—then ev'ry child shall be
Worth more than worlds through such a legacy!

A Mother's pray'rs—a thousand harps in heaven,
Attest the grace in answer to them given!
Ten thousand fonder songs the Lord shall hear,
For grace in answer to a Mother's pray'r.

Let grateful feelings in my bosom reign,
And Jesu's love inspire my votive strain,
For one—enthron'd in light, while here she dwelt,
Preferr'd in pray'r the wishes that she felt:
And now my Mother's journey ere is done,
That journey I, with trembling, have begun.
Nor I alone—a sister's step attends,
And onward to the throne our pathway bends.
Another sister, yet in tender years,
Awaits the answer of her Mother's pray'rs;
Her Mother's looks, impressive, mark her face,
And hope anticipates her Mother's grace.
One parent, still, before us leads the way,
To meet the sainted in eternal day.
Yet, which shall first enjoy that glad embrace,
No tongue can tell—the future veils its face—
I, weak in frame, dejected, walk along,
Think over former times, and pour a plaintive song.

May God attend our journey to the dead—
His love our joy, and sin our only dread—
And to his name, eternal praise be given,
By all who serve on earth and glorify in heaven!

ALONZO.

WHERE SHINES THE MOON.

Where shines the moon, when stars alone
Emit their feeble blaze?
Where holds the moon her radiant throne,
Where beams her silvery rays?

Where shines the moon, when yonder sun
Rides down the western sky?
'Tis when her heavenly course is done,
She fades from mortal eye.

Where shines the moon, when thro' the night,
No queen of heaven is seen?
When not a ray from her pale light
Plays on the dark blue stream!

Where shines the moon, when nights of gloom
Mourn for her silver rays?
Where shines the chaste and beauteous moon,
In sunless cloudy days? SYLVAN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FUGITIVE THOUGHTS.

SENSIBILITY.

Dear sensibility! Oh, la!

Some say "the frigid and unfeeling thrive the best:"—They cannot 'tis true feel life's pains so acutely as those of more sensibility, but at the same time they cannot appreciate its pleasures.—Whether the bitter or the sweet predominates in our cup of life, depends upon the situation in which we are placed, and the disposition of the mind.—Some, indeed, seem to be led over paths where all is sunshine, while others wander in the dark wilderness with scarce a ray to illume. But again, there are those of such happy temperament that life's petty ills have not power to draw from them one desponding thought, and unfortunately, there are others of such a melancholy cast of mind as to sigh and pine over trivial vexations, or to sadden over sorrows that are but imaginary. Yet the frigid and unfeeling are of another mould; care and trouble, joy and sorrow are unheeded by them—theirs is but a negative state, an unvaried round of dull monotony.

The heart susceptible to every pain or pleasure will find among every rose its accompanying thorn. There is a charm in local attachments—there is an energy in that feeling which is cherished for the home of our nativity, productive both of joy and sorrow. Gay and happy are, perhaps, the hours spent among its familiar scenes, and many a day of careless delight may roll away while lingering there. But then comes the parting hour—we leave it with a sorrowing heart; the very trees are dear to us, for 'tis not the society alone that attaches any particular spot to our hearts—'tis the place and not the inhabitants only that clings thus to the spirit—we can hold converse with inanimate things, and the shrub, and the flowret, companions as they have been to us, are left with many a feeling of affection and regret.

Various and delightful to the sensitive mind are the pleasures which sympathy affords—in friendship, how many cares are lost, how many joys increased—what then are the vexations of the world, when with a chosen friend, the happy moments glide away—

——"The eglantine is sweeter, and the rose
Assumes a dye more deep,"

While "happy and giving happiness," life is as one of those fairy scenes which live at times in our own romantic visions. But then comes absence and all its accompanying cares—what can bring joy to the heart when that friend is gone! Solitude has no charms—all that was before in harmonious unison with the feelings, is now but discord to the heart—society affords still less enjoyment—the brightest eyes and the kindest spirits will awake no interest, and the smile which is beaming for us on another's lip, will find no passport to the heart. Still these are but lighter evils; the ills which reality present are nothing sometimes in comparison with the anticipated woes which imagination pictures.—How many distresses may attend the absent friend—sickness, death! evils which he cannot ward away! we may soothe all mental suffering, we may gild misfortune with the splendid hues which take their colouring from our own heart: we may soften the bed of sickness, and our own fond care may restore the bloom to the faded cheek, but who can drive from its object the pale messenger of death! What care can restore the life throb to that heart which his sudden call has wrested from us! These are thoughts which oftentimes find unwelcome entrance to the mind, and sadden the gayest hour.

Oh! talk not of the sensations which corrode the heart; around the grave of friends and kindred, well might the anguished spirit wish, in such a moment, for the frigid apathy of the indifferent. But yet when time has softened this grief, there's a melancholy pleasure which none but the susceptible can experience in the fond recollections of the departed, and even the flowers which we strew over the grassy tomb will bring consolatory feelings to the heart.

The sensibility of genius is keenly alive to every touch: what are its pleasures! The lofty aspirations, the glowing imaginations, and high pursuits which are all its own—What are its pains! The malice and the envy of inferior minds—detraction will assail it, falsehoods will surround it, and though the scorning brow may tell of a spirit, proud, independent, and not leaning for support on the voice of the multitude—it but conceals too often, those "sensibilities acute" which the least breath may awaken.

But many, many indeed, are the charms which sensibility gives to the poet—what charm has memory without it? The "frigid and unfeeling" live not o'er again the joys of "other times;" they do not watch the stars of heaven, at the still midnight hour, to muse on those who are far away—and Hope, how gay are the tints which sensibility to thee has given; what power but this can give such delight in the images which fancy creates!

And how many of life's most refined enjoyments are lost to them, (the cold and indifferent) who cannot appreciate the charms of nature or of art. They find no interest in the classic page, 'tis perused with a cold philosophy of feeling, which renders them insensible to the finest flights of genius, or to the beauty and pathos of sentiment; and what to them is the book of nature? There's no melody in the songsters of the grove—no music in the winds which bend the trees of an autumn forest, no beauty in the clouds of eve, or grandeur in the stars which twinkle in deep blue around the full-orbed moon. And they feel not the touching effect of the plaintive air, which comes from some sweet voice upon the ear, when all is in unison with the enchanting strain. The eye's most meaning glance, the most expressive smile are alike unheeded, and all the finer feelings of the soul are unknown to them. Oh! then whatever may be the sorrows which to sensibility are given, let it be remembered that "the best heart is known by its capacity for loving." SYLVIA.

French Newspapers and Periodicals.—At the commencement of this year, there were published in Paris seventeen newspapers, twelve of which are published daily, and five twice or thrice a week; and one hundred and sixty-one periodicals treating on the following subjects:—Arts and sciences 28; military journals 3; theological 9; history 4; education 6; medical journals 22; commerce 10; jurisprudence 20; political economy 7; literature 19; theatre 9; music 5; fashion 3; bibliographic 4; divers advertising journals 12.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

BY A. O. THOMAS, ESQ. OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

But it is in the relation of the mother that the necessity of intellectual cultivation is most apparent. It has been remarked by Buonaparte, one of the most sagacious of modern observers, that there never was a great man whose mother was not a woman of superior qualities. Notwithstanding our habitual distrust of such general and sweeping assertions, we are strongly disposed to concur in this remark. The foundation of intellectual as well as moral character are laid in the nursery. The influence of the mother in forming the *moral* character is universally admitted. Let any one recur to his experience, and he will find that the deepest impressions ever made on his mind were received from his mother in the period of childhood. To this source he can generally trace the most prominent traits of his character. He can frequently call to mind the particular occasion and the precise moment in which, by some happy appeal, which nature only can dictate to the parent, she succeeded in impressing his mind with some valuable precept which has ever since continued to regulate his conduct. Nor is her influence less in the formation of the intellectual character of her children. If she have the power in the one case "to fix the generous purpose in the glowing breast," it is equally her province in the other,

"——— to rear the tender thought,
"To teach the young idea how to shoot,
"To pour the fresh instruction o'er his mind—"

to mould the taste, to enlighten the understanding, and to direct thought into its proper channels. The objection that this is the province of the teacher, and the great object of that regular course of education either public or private, which the child is destined, subsequently, to pursue, loses much of its force, when it is considered how much may be effected with the infant mind before the system of regular education commence; and, also, what an important co-operation the mother may afford to the instructor, in enforcing, explaining, and recommending his lessons. But it is more particularly for the purpose of directing the taste of children in literature and the fine arts, rather than in science, that the improvement of those faculties in the mother on which these depend, is of the greatest importance. It is in these departments of learning, associated, as they are, in a greater or less degree, with feeling, that her lessons are calculated to make the deepest impression. In poetry, in language, in eloquence, in the fine arts, there is no instructor equal to a mother. It is, therefore, when we contemplate woman in the character of a mother, connected as that endearing relation is, with the cause of education, that we are compelled to acknowledge the importance of intellectual refinement. It is of the utmost importance that these instructors should themselves be properly instructed; that those, who may be considered as forming the character of society, should be properly qualified for the arduous undertaking. It was the parting injunction of the Roman mother to her son, when he went forth to battle, "Farewell, my son—return victorious, or return a corpse, that made invincible soldiers:" such was the moral influence of Roman mothers. By the inculcation of such sentiments, they made soldiers who conquered the world. It was the natural consequence with a people where mere brute force, and animal courage, constituted the surest engines of success in their career of rapacity and conquest, but, in modern times, *knowledge* is power. Intelligence must triumph over ignorance, as naturally as light prevails over darkness. Even for the vulgar purposes of conquest, therefore, intelligence is the most efficient engine which can be wielded by modern nations; and, therefore, even for these purposes, we should naturally look to the intelligent mother, as the most successful instructor of the modern warrior. But modern nations have a higher calling, and a more enviable career. It is theirs, not like Rome, to overrule the world, but to enlighten and improve it. It is only by the triumphs of philanthropy, and not by those of arms; by overrunning the world with intelligence and refinement, not with fire and sword, that modern nations can acquire genuine and substantial fame. It is the more dignified province of the modern mother, to form her sons for that lofty enterprise; nor will any means be found so effectual, incidentally in promoting that object, in strengthening the hands of that amiable philanthropy, which, in modern times, is shedding intellectual light on all the dark places of human society, as an improvement in the system of female education.

THE DIFFICULT LOVER.

A SKETCH.

Je ne connais rien d'aussie faux que ceux que s'imaginent etre sages: la plupart sont comme les enfans ils brisent leur joujoux pours s'instruire de ce qu'ils renferment.
[Madame de Beaubarnois.

May I trouble you to inform me what gentleman that is yonder; he is about forty years of age, an elegant appearance, good figure, well dressed, and I meet him every where? He is always alone; whether at the play, in the park, at Vauxhall, in the streets, I never yet saw any body walking with him. He looks about with an anxious and scrutinizing eye at every one who passes; he does not seem to be uncomfortable or dissatisfied with himself, and yet he never smiles. Who is he? Do pray tell me, and what is he looking for?

"That," replied the friend of whom I made these somewhat rapid inquiries, "is the modern Diogenes; not that, like the Diogenes of old, he is looking for man; on the contrary, a woman is the object of his search and his eyes serve him for a lantern. He is rich, good-looking, of agreeable manners and excellent understanding, and yet, for these twenty years he has been in search of a wife, and hitherto in vain. The reason is, that he created a chimera and afterwards set himself to the pursuit of it. I will tell you his history, and you shall judge whether he is not one of the most singular men you ever met with.

"When he was twenty years old he fell in love with a young lady very well educated, of a good family, and possessing a thousand excellent qualities. He paid his addresses to her; was most assiduous in his attentions; asked her parent's consent, and obtained it. Every thing was arranged, when one evening he happened to be at a ball with his intended wife. It was then much the rage to dance the gavotte. Diogenes could not perform the gavotte, but his intended did it admirably. A very agreeable young man asked her to dance with him; she did so, and acquitted herself to the admiration of every body present. On the following day our friend asked her how she passed the night; she confessed, among other things, that she had dreamt of her partner in the gavotte. Diogenes got up, wished her a good morning, broke off his marriage, and never saw her again.

"A short time afterwards he was smitten by a young lady who had no fortune, but who was extremely beautiful, and not less virtuous. He succeeded in making her love him also, as he might do with most women; and every day their mutual affection seemed to increase. When the marriage was near at hand he questioned her about the state of her heart. "Did you ever love any one before me?" he was asking her incessantly.

"Never," she replied, "you are the first person that ever possessed my heart. Yet, I should tell you that when I was only thirteen years old, I was very fond of my cousin, and used to call him my little husband." This was enough for Diogenes; and again he was off.

"Some years elapsed without his making another attempt, and then he was fascinated by a lady whose beauty and wit might have induced any man to overlook some slight faults. The wedding day was again fixed, when coming to visit her one day unexpectedly, he found her taking a pinch of snuff. He quitted her abruptly, and went abroad. He soon returned, and the first thing he did was to fall in love with a simple milliner, young, pretty, and perfectly inexperienced. He would have put up with the want of a family and fortune, but one day he found her telling her fortune with cards. He quitted her at once, swearing he would never unite himself to a woman who practised such superstitions.

"Since then I cannot tell you how many engagements he has made and broken. One lady was pretty, but a coquette; another was a coquette, but she had not grace enough; was affectionate, but jealous; another gentle, but without sense; one had wit, but too much conceit; another made verses, or was too fond of dancing, or of laughing, or was too prudish, or too reserved. In short, Diogenes has had a thousand passionate engagements, none of which have lasted more than eight days. Easily caught, and as easily loosened again, he seeks every where the imaginary excellence on which he has set his heart. It is in vain that his friends tell him that a woman might make an excellent wife, and yet have a little superstition; that a lady is not less fair for having taken one pinch of snuff; that she may love her husband, and yet dream of her partner; and that a heart may be perfectly free, although its owner may have called a cousin her little husband. But his hair is turning gray, and each year it will become difficult to please the charming sex which he wishes to find perfect; and which is yet so delightful that a man of sense might easily pardon some slight defects for the enumerable good qualities they possess."

NICHOLAS.

From the London Jewish Expositor.

SPECIMEN OF WELCH PREACHING.

At a meeting of ministers at Bristol, the Reverend Mr. —— invited several of his brethren to sup with him; among them was the minister officiating at the Welch meeting-house in that city. He was an entire stranger to all the company, and silently attentive to the general conversation of his brethren. The subject on which they were discoursing, was the different strains of public preaching. When several had given their opinions, and had mentioned some individuals who were good preachers, and such as were models as to style and composition, &c. Mr.—— turned to the Welch stranger and solicited his opinion. He said he felt it to be a privilege to be silent when such men were discoursing: but that he felt it a duty to comply with this request; 'but,' said he, 'if I must give my opinion, I should say, ye have no good preachers in England.' 'No?' said Mr. L. 'No,' said he; 'that is, I mean, no such preachers as we have in the principality.' 'I know,' said Mr. L. 'you are famous for jumping in Wales, but that is owing, I suppose, as much to the strain of preaching which the people hear, as to the enthusiasm of their characters.' 'Indeed,' said the Welchman, 'you would jump too, if you heard and understood such preaching.' 'Why,' said Mr. L. 'do you not think I could make them jump, if I were to preach to them?' 'You make them jump!' exclaimed the Welchman, 'you make them jump! a Welchman would set fire to the world, while you were lighting your match.' The whole company became very much interested in this new turn of the subject, and unanimously requested the good man to give them some specimen of the style and manner of preaching in the principality. 'Specimen,' said he, 'I cannot give you; if John Elias was here, he would give you a specimen indeed. Oh! John Elias is an excellent preacher.' Well, said the company, give us something that you have heard from him.—'Oh, no!' said he, 'I cannot do justice to it, besides, do you understand the Welch language?' they said no, not so as to follow a discourse. 'Then,' said he, 'it is impossible for ye to understand, if I were to give you a specimen.' But, said they, cannot you put it into English. 'Oh!' said he, 'your poor meagre language would spoil it; it is not capable of expressing those ideas which a Welchman can conceive; I cannot give you a specimen in English without spoiling it.' The interest of the company was increased, and nothing would do but something of a specimen, while they promised to make every allowance for the language. 'Well,' said the Welchman, 'if you must have a piece, I must try, but I don't know what to give you; I do not recollect a piece of John Elias; he is our best preacher. I must think a little: well, I recollect a piece of Christmas Evans. Christmas Evans was a good preacher, and I heard him a little time ago, at an association of ministers. He was preaching on the depravity of man by sin; of his recovery by the death of Christ, and he said, 'Brethren, if I were to present to you in a figure, the condition of man as a sinner, and the means of his recovery by the cross of Jesus Christ, I should present somewhat in this way. Suppose a large grave yard, surrounded by a high wall, with only one entrance, which is by a large iron gate, which is fast bolted; within these walls are thousands and tens of thousands of human beings, of all ages and of all classes, by one epidemick disease bending to the grave; the grave yawns to receive them, and they must all die; there is no balm to relieve them, no physician there, they must perish. This is the condition of man as a sinner—all, all have sinned, and the soul that sinneth, it shall die. While man was in this deplorable state, Mercy, the darling attribute of Deity, came down and stood at the gate, looking at the scene, and wept over it, exclaiming, oh, that I might enter, I would bind up their wounds, I would relieve their sorrows—I would save their souls. While Mercy stood weeping at the gate, an embassy of angels, commissioned from the court of Heaven to another world, passing over, paused at the sight; and heaven forgave that pause, and seeing Mercy standing there, they cried Mercy, Mercy, can you not enter? Can you look upon this scene and not pity? Can you pity and not relieve? Mercy replied, I can see, and in her tears added, I can pity, but I cannot relieve. Why can you not enter? Oh, said Mercy, Justice has barred the gate against me, and I cannot, must not unbar it. At this moment, Justice himself appeared, as it were to watch the gate. The angels inquired of him, why will you not let Mercy in? Justice replied, my law is broken, and it must be honored: die they, or Justice must. At this, there appeared a form among the Angelic band, like unto the Son of God, who, addressing himself to Justice, said, what are thy demands? Justice replied, my terms are stern and rigid; I must have sickness for their health, I must have ignominy for their honour, I must have death for life. Without shedding of blood there is no remission. Justice, said the Son of God, I accept thy terms; on me be this wrong, and let Mercy enter. When, said Justice, will you perform this promise? Jesus replied, four thousand years hence, upon the hill of Calvary, without the gates of Jerusalem, I will perform it in my own person. The deed was prepared and signed in the presence of the Angels of God, Justice was satisfied, and Mercy entered preaching salvation in the name of Jesus; the deed was committed to the Patriarchs, by them to the kings of Israel and the Prophets; by them it was preserved till Daniel's seventy weeks were accomplished; then, at the appointed time, Justice appeared on the hill of Calvary, and Mercy presented to him the important deed. Where, said Justice, is the Son of God? Mercy answered, behold him at the bottom of the hill, bearing his own cross, and then he departed and stood aloof, at the hour of trial. Jesus ascended the hill, while in his train followed his weeping church. Justice immediately presented him the deed, saying, this is the day when this bond is to be executed. When he received it, did he tear it to pieces and give it to the winds of heaven? No, he nailed it to the cross, exclaiming, It is finished. Justice called on holy fire to come down and consume the sacrifice. Holy fire descended, it swallowed his humanity, but when it touched his Deity it expired—and there was darkness over the whole heavens: but 'Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men.'

This, said the Welchman, is but a specimen of Christmas Evans.

EXTRACT FROM SIR WALTER SCOTT'S

LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

The arrival of Napoleon at Paris after his Italian victories, is thus described by Sir Walter Scott:

"In a metropolis where all is welcome that can vary the tedium of ordinary life, the arrival of any remarkable person is a species of holiday; but such no eminent character as Buonaparte—the conqueror—the sage—the politician—the undaunted braver of every difficulty—the invincible victor in every battle—who had carried the banners of the republic from Genoa till their approach scared the Pontiff in Rome, and the Emperor in Vienna, was an every day wonder. His youth, too, added to the marvel, and still more the claim of general superiority over the society in which he mingled, though consisting of the most distinguished persons in France; a superiority cloaking itself with a species of reserve, which inferred, 'You may look upon me, but you cannot penetrate or see through me.' Napoleon's general manner in society, during this part of his life, has been described by an observer of first rate power; according to whom, he was one for whom the admiration which could not be refused to him, was always mingled with a portion of fear. He was different in his manner from other men, and neither pleased nor angry, kind nor severe, after the common fashion of humanity. He appeared to live for the execution of his own plans, and to consider others only in so far as they were connected with, and could advance or oppose them. He estimated his fellow mortals no otherwise than they could be useful to his views; and, with a precision of intelligence which seemed intuitive from its rapidity, he penetrated the sentiments of those whom it was worth his while to study. Buonaparte did not then possess the ordinary tone of light conversation in society; probably his mind was too much burthened or too proud to stoop to adopt that mode of pleasing, and there was a stiffness and reserve of manner, which was perhaps adopted for the purpose of keeping people at a distance. His look had the same character. When he thought himself closely observed, he had the power of discharging from his countenance all vague and indefinite smile, and presenting to the curious investigator the fixed eyes and rigid features of a bust of marble.

Some of these features are perhaps harshly designated, as being drawn *recentibus odiis*. The disagreement between Buonaparte and Madame de Staël, from whom we have chiefly described them, is well known. It originated about this time, when, as a first woman of talent, she was naturally desirous to attract the notice of the Victor of Victors. They appear to have misunderstood each other; for the lady, who might certainly to know best, has informed us, 'that far from feeling her fear of Buonaparte removed by repeated meetings, it seemed to increase, as his best exertions to please could not overcome her invincible aversion for what she found in his character. His ironic contempt of excellence of every kind, operated like the sword in romance, which froze while it wounded. Buonaparte seems never to have suspected the secret and mysterious terror with which he impressed the ingenious author of Corinne; on the contrary, Las Casas tells us, that she combined all her efforts, and all her means, to make an impression on the general. She wrote to him when distant, and as the Count ingallantly expresses it, tormented him when present. In truth, to use an established French phrase, they stood in a false position with respect to each other. Madame de Staël might be pardoned for thinking that it would be difficult to resist her wit and her talent, when exerted with the purpose of pleasing; but Buonaparte was disposed to repel, rather than encourage the advances of one whose views were so shrewd, and her observation so keen, while her sex permitted her inquiries farther than one man might have dared to do in conversing with another. She certainly did desire to look into him 'with considerate eyes,' and on one occasion, put his abilities to the proof, by asking him rather abruptly, in the middle of a brilliant party at Talleyrand's, 'Whom he esteemed the greatest woman in the world, alive or dead?' 'Her, madam, that has borne the most children,' answered Buonaparte, with much appearance of simplicity. Disconcerted by the reply, she observed that he was reported not to be a great admirer of the fair sex. 'I am very fond of my wife, madam,' he replied, with one of those brief and yet piquant observations, which adjourned a debate as promptly as one of his characteristic manœuvres would have ended a battle. From this period, there was enmity between Buonaparte and Madame de Staël; and at divers times he treated her with a harshness which had some appearance of actual personal dislike, though perhaps rather directed against the female politician than the woman of literature. After his fall, Madame de Staël relented to her resentment to him, and we remember her, during the campaign of 1814, presaging in society, how the walls of Troyes were to see a second invasion and defeat of the Huns, as had taken place in the days of Attila, while the French Emperor was to enact the second Theodorick."

When he talked with the purpose of pleasing, Buonaparte often told anecdotes of his life in a very pleasing manner; when silent, he had something disdainful in the expression of his face; when disposed to be quite at ease, he was, to Madame de Staël's opinion, rather vulgar. His natural tone of feeling seemed to be a sense of internal superiority, and of secret contempt for the world in which he lived, the men with whom he acted, and even the very objects which he pursued. His character and manners were upon the whole, strongly calculated to attract the attention of the French nation, and to excite a perpetual interest even from the very mystery which attached to him, as well as from the splendour of his triumphs. The supreme power was residing in the Luxembourgh ostensibly; but Paris was aware, that the means which had raised, and which must support and extend that power, were to be found in the humble mansion of the newly christened Rue des Victories.

THE BROKEN LEG.

Bonnard appeared at all times, and every where, before mid-day, a prudent and amiable man; but after dinner, and in the evening, was not always precisely so. In fact, he was a true son of the ancient Germans, so often reproached for a love of drinking, and knew no greater enjoyment than that of giving, amidst convivial friends, the inspiring songs, "Enjoy the charm of life,"—"With laurel crown the flowing bowl,"—and of emptying out a flask of good old Hock, as an accompaniment. Had he been satisfied with *one* flask, nobody would have had a right to say aught against him, especially as his income permitted it; but one flask was sure to call for another, even to a sixth or seventh.

The mother, sisters, and brothers, with whom he resided had the mortification of seeing him return home, six evenings in the week, perfectly intoxicated. Their most urgent remonstrances were fruitless, and they began to think that his drunkenness was incurable. Laura, his sweet-heart, thought so too; for, after innumerable quarrels, a breach was at length made between the lovers, who indeed were almost as much as betrothed.

Hitherto he had, from a respect to Laura, maintained at least the outward appearance of good manners; but now he became a shameless and notorious drunkard. Almost every night, he either had a scuffle with watchmen, or slept off his intoxication in a round-house. His health thereby began visibly to be injured, and his fortune to melt away. In short, he was upon the brink of ruin.

Two of his friends, who, although they often drank with him, always kept themselves within the bounds of moderation, were much grieved at his conduct, and resolved to reclaim the drinker, by a method not the most common in the world. With this view, they one evening accompanied Bonnard to a public wine cellar, and appeared in particular high spirits.—Old Hock was called for, and they encouraged him to quaff as much of it as he liked, and that was no small dose. He drank himself into the clouds.

About midnight, the two friends began to yawn, shut their eyes, and seemed to fall asleep. Bonnard was delighted, for he could now drink another flask without being reproved by them. Before, however, he had finished it, intoxication reached its highest pitch, and he at length fell deprived of reason, into a sound and death-like sleep.

His friends instantly started up from their pretended slumber, shook and jogged him, and to their great joy, found that he exhibited no symptoms of wakefulness. By a sign which was previously agreed upon, they now called in a surgeon, who was waiting in the adjoining apartment. He immediately entered, bringing with him splints and other implements for a broken leg, and soon laced up the right limb of the sleeper, as tightly as if it had been most dangerously fractured.—They then sprinkled water upon his face, and gave a fearful thundering cry.

The sleeper started up—seized instantly his leg which the splints squeezed, and wished to rise from the chair his friends, however, held him fast, crying out, "Unfortunate man! stir not—you have received a dangerous contusion. We had scarcely fallen asleep when, attempting to go down stairs, you fell, broke your leg, and fainted. We awakened, raised you up, and caused you to be dressed. In Heaven's name stir not for your life! We have ordered a litter, and it will be here immediately to carry you home."

Bonnard was delirious;—his fancy magnified the pressure of the splints to the pain of a real broken limb, and, never once imagining that he was deceived, permitted himself to be borne home lamenting.

There, his family received him, as was concerted, with tears and wailings. For four weeks he continued to be visited by the surgeon, who kept his leg squeezed into a case, so that he could not move himself, and did not doubt the reality of the alleged accident. So long an imprisonment was intolerable;—he cursed wine as the cause of his misfortunes, and made a solemn vow never to get drunk in future.

At the expiration of a month, the surgeon informed him the cure was completed. He went as if upon eggs to save his broken leg, and his first walk was to the house of his sweet-heart, whom he anxiously entreated to forget the past, and once more to reinstate him in her affections. She promised both, on condition of a temperate year's probation. He kept it manfully, and then became the husband of his Laura, and continued during the rest of his life, an orderly respectable man, who never, at any one time, drank more than he could carry.

After several years Bonnard, for the first time, discovered the trick that had been played upon him; he thanked his friends heartily for it, and began once more to tread firmly on his right leg, the straining of which he had always until then most carefully avoided.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The pressure or weight of the atmosphere as shown by the barometer, the sucking and air pumps, is near 15 pounds on every square inch, so that if we could entirely squeeze out the air between our two hands, they would cling together with a force equal to the pressure of double this weight, because the air would press upon both hands; and if we could contrive to suck or squeeze out the air between one hand and the wall, the hand would stick fast to the wall, being pressed on it with the weight of above two hundred weight, that is near 15 pounds on every square inch of the hand. By a late most curious discovery of Sir Edward Home, it is found that this is the very process by which flies and other insects of a similar description are enabled to walk up perpendicular surfaces, however smooth, as the sides of walls and panes of glass in windows, and to walk as easily along the ceiling of a room with their bodies downwards and their feet over head. Their feet, when examined by a microscope,

are found to have flat skins or flaps, like the feet of web-footed animals as ducks and geese; and they have, towards the back part of heels, but inside the skin or flap, two very small toes, so connected with the flap as to draw it close down upon the glass or wall the fly walks on, and to squeeze out the air completely, so that there is a vacuum made between the foot and the glass or wall. The consequence is, that the air presses the foot on the wall with a force greater than the weight of the fly, which is thus retained in its position. It has likewise been found that some of the larger sea animals, are, by the same construction, enabled to climb the perpendicular and smooth surfaces of the ice-hills among which they live. Some kinds of lizards have the same power of climbing, and of creeping with their bodies downwards, along the ceiling of the room. In the large feet of these animals, the contrivance is easily observed, of the two toes or tighteners, by which the skin of the foot is pinned down, and the air excluded in the act of walking or climbing: but it is the very same, only a larger scale, with the mechanism of a fly's or a butterfly's foot; and both operations, the climbing of the sea horse on the ice, and the creeping of the fly on the window or the ceiling are performed exactly by the same power as the weight of the atmosphere.

A TOUR IN VIRGINIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, dated July 13th.—Communicated for the S. E. Post.

"Upon leaving the Hot Springs for the white sulphur, you pass immediately through a gap in "the little mountain" and enter the valley of Jackson river, but you do not get a sight of that stream until you have travelled over nearly ten miles of pretty rough country. The lands unfolded during this ride are not very prepossessing, but there are some fine farms further up the water course. One of these owned and occupied by Colonel Cameron, a revolutionary officer, another by Mr. Bird, and a third, and perhaps the best of the three, arrested my attention. The Colonel's house is beautifully situated near the bank of the river, is finely shaded, and both its exterior and interior exhibited an air of comfort not always to be met with in the habitations in this quarter. The old gentleman was at the battle of Germantown; he enquired whether the house of Mr. Chew, which was on that occasion used by the British as a fortress, was still standing; and with considerable animation for his years described the circumstances of the battle with minuteness.

Soon after crossing Jackson river, you ascend another ridge; it assailed Morris's hill; but is of sufficient magnitude to be dignified with the appellation of a mountain. This is the last rise of any consequence until you reach the Alleghanies. Having left Bath you have now entered Alleghany county. It was taken off Bath, Monroe and Botetourt, and was erected in 1822. You will not find it in the map. The country town, Covington, is situate at the mouth of Dunlap's creek, being the eastern extremity of the Kanhawa turnpike and the highest point of navigation of James river. Ten miles more brings you to this place, and if a kind host, a good table and a clean bed are objects of attraction, you will not be over anxious to leave John Callaghan's.

The principal rock between the Hot Spring and this place is Slate; it lies in some places perfectly horizontal and in others as vertical. Its strata is best examined on the banks of streams. From some pieces which I picked up, stones of a superior quality might be manufactured. I noticed in several places that the rock was partly coated with a soft yellowish white substance, resembling flowers of sulphur which does not effervesce with acid, and burns under the operation of the blow pipe with a smoking noise, but has no sulphurous odour.

Within a mile or two of Callaghan's, is one of those caves so common in secondary limestone countries; the entry to it is spacious; you may penetrate it with ease several hundred feet, and are, as usual, delighted with the beautiful stalactites with which its walls and roof are adorned. Our guide told us that some time since he was surprized to find in the interior of the cave, a rat; the poor animal appeared to have lost its way; instead of retreating from the party who were visiting the cave, it ran to them as if for protection. As this natural curiosity had no name, I took the liberty with the consent of the owner, to christen it "Clay's Cave," in honour of the Secretary of State.

Upon the highest pinnacle of the ridge of rocks, in a place altogether inaccessible to man or beast, we discovered a raven's nest.

About 11 miles from Callaghan's is a fall of water, well worthy of the traveller's attention, but which has not yet attracted much notice. A considerable creek, called falling spring creek, is precipitated over the side of a perpendicular calcareous rock, one hundred and twenty feet high. It does not fall all in one body, but is distributed over a considerable space, resembling an eternal shower, adorned with rainbows. The earth below is covered with fragments of rocks fallen from their parent stock; over these the waters foam and skip, until the impetus obtained by the fall is expended. The creek then hurries away through a rich valley of two miles or more when it mixes with the more peaceful waters of the Jackson river. This is not the region, nor the age to make use of natural advantages, but the time will come when this creek, which is capable of driving an hundred mills, will not be regarded with as much indifference.

From Callaghan's to the white sulphur is 16 miles, but the road is turnpiked. The Alleghany mountain is here divided into two ridges, both of them so gradual in their ascent that you can hardly persuade yourself that you are traversing the *Back-bone* of America. It is called 11 miles from the foot on one side to the foot on the other. On descending the western ridge I observed that the soil was good and the timber heavy. There was pasture enough along the road side for a large herd of cattle.

In taking leave of that section of Virginia which lies between the blue ridge and the Alleghanies, I beg leave to be indulged in some general remarks. A large portion of the land is mountainous. The limestone valleys are fertile, but the roads through them are shamefully neglected. The valleys west of the great limestone valley are narrow; the inhabitants are scattered, and the lands badly tilled. Here are no plantations worked by hundreds of slaves, as in the lower country, but farms whose owners have but few negroes, and who are, generally, too indolent to put their own hand to the plough. You see no large manufactories, no stone barns, no stone bridges, but few turnpike roads, and but one canal; in short, nothing that indicates national industry or national prosperity. The slaves are treated kindly and appear to be happy; but if I am not mistaken they are an injury to the country. Happier is that land that is tilled by the hands of freemen, where all men are equal, and where no one is too proud to labour for his sustenance."

When Lord Eldon, then Sir John Scott, brought in his bill for restraining the liberty of the press, a member moved as an additional clause, that all anonymous works should have the name of the author printed on the title page.

THE EPISTLE FROM THE YEARLY MEETING HELD IN LONDON,

By adjournments, from the 25th of the Fifth Month, to the 31st of the same inclusive, 1827.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meeting of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

Dear Friends,

We who have been permitted to assemble, to transact the concerns of this meeting, have reverently to acknowledge that it has been good for us that we have come together. It has been a comfort to behold the countenances one of another; and to be sensible of the prevalence of that Christian love and fellowship which invigorates the mind, as we pass along the arduous path of life. And we feel it to be a duty to inform all our beloved brethren and sisters, that the Lord, in his continued mercy, has enabled us to proceed in the deliberations of this meeting, in much brotherly love.

What, then, dear friends, prevents our becoming a holy, a spiritually-minded people—a Church, though small, well compacted and fitted together, and built upon Christ Jesus our Lord? We fear that sin and transgression are separating some amongst us from Him, and thus preventing them from becoming living branches in the true Vine—O! that such would apply in faith to the great Physician; unto Him who hath loved us freely, who would heal our diseases, and present us faultless before the presence of his glory. May we all narrowly examine ourselves in the light of Christ, and see how far we are engaged each to do his part well; that we may, as a religious body, shine with brightness with that brightness, which, if the fault were not our own, the Lord, in his unmerited goodness, would cause to break forth amongst us.

Vital Christianity consisteth not in words but in power; and however important it is that we have a right apprehension of the doctrines of the Gospel, this availeth not, unless we are regenerated by the power of the Holy Ghost. We therefore tenderly entreat all to wait in humble faith for its quickening influences, and to seek to have their hearts contrited before the Lord. Then we believe that they will know for themselves of His great goodness; and as they continue, from time to time, profiting by what they learn in the way of life and salvation, but not trusting to it, they will partake of that living bread which cometh down from heaven; they will drink of those living waters which nourish the soul unto eternal life. This course of Christian experience we earnestly desire for every one amongst us. It is an individual work; but it is indispensable for all. It may often be slow in its progress, but it is certain in its effects; and amongst the blessed consequences which it produces, we come to have an establishment in Christ, resulting not from any speculative system of belief, but from a heartfelt acquaintance with His power inwardly revealed to the soul. When assailed by false doctrines, or when in the support of our views of Christian practice, trials are our portion, knowing in whom we have believed, we can look, in humble, but firm reliance, upon Him. Resignation under the varied trials incident to human life, is often the happy attainment of the patient, Christian traveller: these may arise to him from outward afflictions, or from the privation of the society of faithful Christian friends: he may be cast down from not feeling those evidences of the love of God, or of the clear guidance of the Spirit of Truth, which his soul would desire. But a frequent recurrence to past mercies, and to numberless blessings still bestowed upon us, should warm the heart with gratitude; and animate it with the belief, that all these things will be blessed, as means by which we may become of the pure in heart, who shall see God. Wait, then, dear friends, upon Him: be of good courage, and he will strengthen your hearts.

Those who have felt the effects of a Saviour's love should be often considering whether they are making an open confession of Him before men, and cherishing the desire that others may become full partakers of the blessings of the Gospel. We speak not here of the preaching of the word; highly as we esteem this, when exercised in the power and life of the Holy Spirit, but of that faithful adherence to sound principle and consistent practice, of which, in our intercourse with the world, we ought to give proof. At the same time it is very important that we abide in true humility and in the fear of the Lord, and that we reverently and patiently wait to know the service assigned to us in the Church. All, if they are faithful to the manifestations of the light of Truth, may be employed in its service; and as they order their conversation aright, though it may be in the private walks of life, others seeing their good works, may be led to glorify our Father who is in heaven.

We have in this meeting been led to the reflection, that one of the great benefits of religious society is, that it places us under the care one of another, and that we are called upon to watch over each other for good. When we see any of our brethren or sisters overtaken with a fault, or neglecting an important duty, we ought to cherish a solicitude for their improvement; and, in that love which would lead them to Christ, to offer such counsel or encouragement as we may think best calculated to help them. Much depends on the manner in which advice is offered, and on our embracing the right opportunity to convey it. If it should not immediately have a salutary effect, we are not to be too much discouraged; we ought to take heed that we become not impatient or discomposed, but repeat our efforts in the spirit of love and forbearance. The result of this Christian concern for our friends, is often greater than is at the time apparent.

In the exercise of this duty, it becomes those who have the earliest opportunity of knowing the faults of others, seriously to consider on all occasions whether they ought not to endeavor to reclaim them before they disclose the matter to another.—At the same time, we believe, it has often happened, that the lengthened concealment of the errors of our friends from those who were best qualified to advise them, has been productive of serious injury, which might have been prevented by an early, yet prudent disclosure to those of greater experience.

And we recommend to such of our young friends as know and approve what is excellent, and may have been strengthened in some small degree to practise it, not to shrink from modestly yet faithfully counselling their associates in early life, when they may be deviating from the path of duty. A tender caution may be received with peculiar advantage, when those in whom it is given know that their counsellors are still alike subject to the same temptations to which they are exposed; and when, as may sometimes happen, the relative as well as the social tie, may call for the extension of a hand of help.

There is a humility and sweetness, combined with a noble firmness of character arising from the expansive influence of Christian love, which ought to actuate all our endeavours for the good of others. Strive then, dear friends, that in your benevolent exertions to promote the temporal, the moral, or the religious welfare of your fellow-men, your whole conduct may be marked by an unobtrusive, Christian temper; that, when associated with your friends and neighbors on the occasions, it may be manifest that your great concern is to live under the influence of that wisdom which is from above; which is pure, peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, without partiality and without hypocrisy, full of mercy, and full of good fruits. The pure exercised Christian kindness, brings with it its own reward, but to be sure, it must have its origin in the love of God, which produces love to man; and the satisfaction is never so great, the efforts are never so steady, as when we continually bear in mind, that we are to commit all our exertions to the blessing of Him, whose providential eye is over all, and who is continually caring for the workmanship of his holy hand.

Our friends of Ireland, and of each of the Yearly Meetings in America, have been brought to our remembrance with feelings of Christian love, by the reading of the Epistles which they have respectively addressed to us. It has been very acceptable to feel that our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic are in various places alive to the enormities of *slavery*, and diligent in their endeavours to expose the iniquity of the internal slave-trade, carried on in the southern and south-western States of the Union. The desolating and widely extended effects of this dreadful traffic, whether we turn our attention to Africa, to America, and the West India Islands, or to other parts of the globe, are indeed enormous and mournfully distressing. Much remains to be done before this foul disgrace is removed from the Christian name; but we are comforted in believing that, not only in this country but elsewhere, the cause of the oppressed is gaining ground; and as its advocates continue to labor with zeal and perseverance in the spirit of the Gospel, we entertain no doubt that they will have fresh cause to rejoice; and that, ultimately, slavery, with the sins resulting from it, will be unknown amongst the subjects of those governments where the pure and just precepts of Christianity are professed.

The amount of the sufferings of our members, as reported to this meeting, including the charges of distraint, is upwards of fourteen thousand six hundred pounds.

We have no cause to believe, that our ancient testimony against all ecclesiastical demands is losing ground amongst us; but we think it right to revive in your remembrance, those considerations which led to its adoption, and which induced our pious predecessors to undergo many and grievous hardships in its support. You know, beloved friends, that it has been the uniform belief of our Society, that our blessed Lord and Saviour, by his coming, put an end to that priesthood, and to the provision for its support, as well as to those ceremonial usages, which were before ordained; and that He came to introduce a dispensation, pure and spiritual in its nature. The present system of Tithes, against which our early friends, as well as ourselves have borne testimony, was no institution of our Holy Head and High Priest, the great Christian Lawgiver—it had no existence in the purest and earliest age of his Church, but was gradually introduced as superstition and apostacy spread over the Christian world. It is further our belief, and it has been uniformly that of the Society, that the ministry of the Gospel is to be without money and without price; that as the gift is free, the exercise of it is to be free also; that the offices is to be filled by those only who feel themselves called of God through the power of the Holy Spirit, whom their preaching, as well as in their circumspect lives and conversation, are giving proof of this call. Impressed as we are with these views, we feel ourselves conscientiously restrained from the payment of those demands which are made for the support of such a system; or from any compromise whereby such a payment is to be insured. A forced maintenance of an established ministry is, in our apprehension, a violation of those great privileges which God, in his wisdom and goodness, designed to bestow upon the human race, when he sent his Son to redeem the world, and by his power of the Holy Spirit to lead and guide mankind into all Truth.

Whilst thus setting forth the grounds of this testimony, we gratefully remember the kindness with which our religious scruples are often regarded by those who have to support and to enforce the laws by which we are affected.

Dear Friends—As we have been permitted at this time, unitedly, to partake of the mercies of our Heavenly Father, and to feel our confidence in Him, to be renewed, in the belief that He is watching over us as a religious Society for good, may we *all* so live in his fear, that we may availingly pray for his blessing; in acknowledge Him in all our ways, that He may direct our paths whilst here, and finally grant us an admittance into his heavenly kingdom through Jesus Christ our Lord.

In the love of the Gospel we cordially bid you farewell.

Signed in, and on behalf of the Meeting, by

JOSIAH FORSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE AMERICAN.

The difference between sea bathing and bathing in fresh water, I apprehend to be more considerable than people are generally aware of. Previous to experiment a difference might be expected from what we know of the different nature of the two waters. Sea water contains on an average 1-23th of salt to a hundred pounds of the water. The internal action of sea water will give us some definite idea of its effects upon the skin. Only a pint of it, if taken internally, stimulates the alimentary organs into a very powerful action. Fresh water produces no very sensible effects internally; applied externally it appears to be merely a swift conductor of heat and a partial cleanser of the skin. Besides producing all the good effects of fresh water upon the skin, sea water is stimulating and detergent, rendering a person less liable to take cold, as the stimulus of the salt, compensates in some measure for the loss of the heat which is suddenly abstracted from the body. On coming out of the salt water, there is a return of more warmth and glow upon the skin, and the circulation is livelier, and the cheerfulness, and freedom of action greater; debility and head ache are also less liable to follow than from bathing in fresh water.

In fact, sea water is but little less than the alkaline bath of the ancient and the aqua regias bath of the moderns; both very justly celebrated for their wholesome effects upon the liver through the action of the skin. Like them it excites the galvanic fluid when applied to metals; and stimulates the perspiratory vessels to a healthy action when applied to the skin, and of course is a preventive of cutaneous diseases, and a remover of those bilious complexions so frequent in New England; but which ought not to be known; as the clear lily white and the equally fair and beautiful brunette are the only complexions free of disease peculiar to our climate.

The frequent disease of the liver and its known sympathy with the skin; that excessive organ which encloses all the others, and seems to be a counterpart to them all, amply account for all that variety of complexion, brown, yellow, greenish, sallow and freckled, which we almost every where meet with. The coloring matter is most probably bile, secreted in place of that pure and healthy mucous, in physiological language, called the rete mucosum, a substance intercepting the two layers of membrane, which compose the skin. It gives the color to the complexion. Sea bathing tends to remove diseases of the liver by first exciting a healthy action of the skin. Sea fog has the same tendency in so far as it comes in contact with the skin. The sea fog, or rather sea spray which is blown from the sea over Rhode Island, comes loaded with salt which has not been precipitated; and may be rubbed from the window glass in the house by the finger. Hence one contributing cause of the fair complexions of the people of Newport. Rub with their more even temperature, sea air and sea bathing, tend greatly to counteract all bilious diseases and unnatural complexion. The inhabitants of that town, according to an old saying, are blanched, not literally or chemically with oxyd muriatic acid, but by muriate of soda in solution, stimulating the skin into an action peculiar to animal life. How far the fog acting as a shade may contribute to the lightness of the complexion, I am unable to say; we know, however, that all animals as well as vegetables grow white in the shade.

On the whole this sea fog must be an invaluable acquisition to the whole island, beautifying its soil not less than the complexion of its inhabitants. It is a stimulant to the vegetable as well as to the animal, and if it does not contribute very much to the superior fertility of the soil of the island no one can say it is injurious. Meteorological tables kept at Newport and Providence, might serve to explain the difference there appears to be in point of the health of the two places. It is probably five or six degrees cooler in summer, and the same number of degrees warmer in winter, at the former than at the latter place, there must be also less variations in the weight of the atmosphere. I think I have not been accounting for phenomena which do not exist. If you go into their meeting houses and their public places, where numbers assemble, you see but a few jaundiced complexions; you see a large proportion of very old people, those were are irrefutable thermometers of a healthy climate; their physicians tell you of but few chronic complaints of the liver; that fell destroyer of children, that disease of the alimentary organs, so peculiar to this season of the year and so prevalent in all large towns of the United States, is nearly unknown to Rhode Island, at least in the fatal form we meet with it in other places. The inhabitants, notwithstanding the spirit of enterprize, that has for some time been declining against them, are distinguished for cheerfulness and activity in their manners. In the language of Hippocrates, they are not so choleric as we choleric brethren of the north, as the Greeks and Romans meant by that term, they have a better liver.

Enjoying, as that island does, a strong temperate sea air, a bleaching sea fog, and surrounded by a briny path, why should not the inhabitants be healthy and handsome?

Indeed whoever visits the island must certainly must consider it, of more than Peruvian value, a peculiar spot where nature seems to have concentrated her munificence, and added the boon of health to crown the enjoyment of what she has given.

S. H. H.

EXECUTION OF THE THREE SPANIARDS.

We copy from the Richmond Compiler of Saturday, the following account of the execution of the three Spaniards convicted of piracy and murder on board the brig Crawford:—

On yesterday the three Spaniards, Pepe, Couro, and Feliz, were executed in the vicinity of this city in pursuance of the sentence of the Federal Court. The public are already in possession of the history of the atrocious crimes of which they had been guilty. They were taken from the jail of Henrico county about eleven o'clock, and, under the escort of the Blues and the Artillery Companies, were conducted to the gallows. A multitude of our citizens and others from the country, attended them through the streets. The procession, for such it may be termed, was imposing in its appearance. The three uniformed companies, the throng of citizens on foot and horseback, the open carriage or wagon, in which were seated the criminals, clad in purple robes with hoods covering their heads and faces, all contributed to make the scene solemn and impressive. Business seemed to be suspended, and universal interest was felt in the solemnities of the occasion. The procession having arrived at the gallows, which had been for some time crowded by anxious spectators, the prisoners were conducted to the platform on the gallows. They were attended by the Roman Catholic priest, Mr Hore, and two other citizens who spoke the Spanish language, and were disposed to offer their services and sympathies on the occasion. The conduct of these individuals in thus kindly ministering to the consolation of the unhappy and wretched sufferers, was not confined to the solemn ceremonies of their execution. They had visited them in jail, and being among the few who could converse with them in the Spanish language, they had not been unmindful of what the precepts of humanity and religion enjoined.

The prisoners appeared to be deeply affected at the awful fate that awaited them. They, however, appeared to be resigned and mounted the platform of the gallows with a firm and determined step. If either of the three appeared more unmanned than the rest of them, it was Pepe. But his excitement appeared to be more the result of his conscious guilt, and of the ignominious end to which it had brought him, than the fear of death. They were all sensibly alive to the situation in which they were placed. They prayed with great fervour to the throne of Grace, first standing and then on their knees. In this situation, attended by the Minister of their religion, and three gentlemen who spoke the Spanish language, they continued about three quarters of an hour. Having ended their devotions, they desired Doctor Lemoy to announce to the assembled multitude, that they were guilty of the crimes alledged against them and of many; that they deserved the fate that awaited them; that they asked the forgiveness of the people, and begged that they would join in prayer for their salvation.

The officers of Justice were then informed that they were ready. Several of the clergy ascended the platform. Mr. Kerr, of the Baptist Church then delivered an eloquent address to the surrounding multitude; and was followed by an appropriate prayer from Mr. Taylor of the Presbyterian Church. The Ministers of the Gospel, and those who had any intercourse with the prisoners, then took their leave of them. They seemed to be resigned; and parted with those who had officiated on the occasion with evident marks of grateful feeling. The officers then proceeded to the execution of their unpleasant duty.—The gallows was so constructed that all three were to be fastened to as many staples in the horizontal bar above, at once; and the platform, by means of hinges, was to be suddenly removed from under them. The ropes had been fastened about their necks before the removal from the jail, and only required to be fastened to the staples. This was soon done by the Deputy Marshals, who descended to withdraw the support, and allow the platform to sink, and leave them suspended. During the whole of the operation, (which required several minutes, as all three had to be fastened to the cross bar at the same time,) the prisoners continued to pray aloud. When the prop was withdrawn, they fell so suddenly, that the ropes on which Pepe and Couro were suspended, broke, and they fell to the ground. Feliz, being not so heavy, remained suspended. The others were considerably injured by the fall, and the pressure of the cords around their necks. They struggled upon the ground for a few seconds, apparently in great pain. Pepe soon rose upon his feet, and threw himself in the attitude of supplication to heaven. Couro remained on the ground. As soon as possible, the Deputy Marshals had the platform again raised, placing the legs of Feliz, (who by this time was dead) upon the top of it, his body remaining still suspended. Pepe was then again conducted up, and ascended the steps with apparent strength and resolution. Couro had only the appearance of life, and was carried up. The ropes were again fixed—Couro was able to stand after being upon his feet. Neither spoke, and Pepe remained in a supplicating attitude. The prop being again removed, they were left suspended, and soon breathed their last.

Take the whole scene together, we have never witnessed one more solemn and heart rending. The mere recollection of the cold blooded butchery they had committed; the hardihood they had displayed on their trials; to say nothing of their previous lives, of which they had themselves given unfavourable accounts, was enough to reconcile us to the justness of their fate, distressing and ignominious as it was. The decorum that occurred elicited the deepest sympathy of all present. Much as it may be regretted, every precaution was taken, that was thought necessary to avoid such an occurrence.—The ropes had been selected with great care; they had been tried in the morning, and sustained the weight of four hundred and seventy lb. and were believed to be sufficiently strong. Indeed, the Marshal and his deputies had, from the moment these unfortunate beings were committed to their charge, endeavoured to make their situation as comfortable as possible. In the construction of the gallows, and in the execution of all three at once, they humanely endeavoured to relieve them from protracted agonies.

If the trial of these men excited great interest in our population, their execution excited still more. According to our estimate there could not have been less than seven thousand persons present. Many came from a distance in the country.

The bodies remained suspended something less than an hour, when a physician, upon examination, pronounced them dead, and they were cut down.—The prisoners had requested, just before execution, that they might be interred and that their bodies might be permitted to remain. The Deputy Marshal assured them for himself and for the Marshal, who was present, that they should be interred in the manner usual on such occasions, and that after that, they could have no further control over them. The bodies however, were after wards disinterred, and Dr. Cullen and other medical gentlemen attempted galvanic experiments upon one or more of them. We understand that these experiments were unsuccessful, in consequence of the period that had elapsed after their execution, and that after the determination of the Marshal to inter them was known, Dr. C. would have relinquished the idea of testing the galvanic power, but for his unwillingness to disappoint many who had expressed a desire to see the results.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Our fair city of Philadelphia appears to be, on the whole, in as flourishing a condition as ever it was, at any period. Money is in demand for profitable enterprise; the Banks do good business; wages are high, and there is even a deficiency of workmen, so numerous are the edifices building in every direction. Rents and the price of real property have advanced; it is extremely difficult to find a good mansion unoccupied; the new houses are engaged before they are completed; and the additions which are made to the streets in the Liberties, and to the suburbs, shew that the increase of prosperity extends to the classes who form the chief stamina of the community. No city of the world possesses a market more variously and abundantly supplied than that of Philadelphia; cheapness is the natural effect of abundance; but the peculiar excellence of the provisions, and the cleanliness with which they are prepared and served, may be justly and emphatically specified. Health, order, morality and benevolence, prevail, too, in a great degree not surpassed by any population of like numbers. Much remains to be done, however, in the embellishment of the open spaces, in the improvement of the style of architecture, and the establishment of public resorts for liberal pastime. The perpetual hurly-burly, the wildly speculative spirit, the motley, changeable composition, the contagious dumpsion, of New York, are not to be envied; but we are rather in the opposite extreme; we want a little more public revelry and boldness; more means of elegant public recreation; more excitement, in short, which leads to noble undertakings, quickens the whole mass of society, and operates as a strong attraction without.

There is some aptitude in Dr. Clarke's observation—"I have lived to know, that the great secret of human happiness is this: never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of "too many irons in the fire," conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many; poker, tongs, and all—keep them all going."—*National Gazette.*

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—*in advance.*

All subscriptions if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 50 for six months.

SPIRIT OF COTEMPORARY POETRY.

The second No. of this work (says the N. Y. National Advocate) contains Coleridge's "rhime of the ancient mariner," which Byron might well pronounce, with other productions of the same pen, a "singularly wild, original, and beautiful" poem. The song of "the Nightingale"

"Most musical, most melancholy bird,"

is one of the most interesting of the collection. The poet does not think with Milton from whom he takes this line, that the Nightingale is a melancholy bird.

"'Tis the merry nightingale
That crowds, and hurries, and precipitates
With fast, thick warble, his delicious notes
As he were fearful that an April night
Would be too short for him to utter forth
His love—chant, and disburthen his full soul
Of all its music."

The complete works of Napoleon have recently appeared at Paris, containing three pieces written by him at the respective ages of 20, 21, and 23; a selection of his reports to the Directory, during his campaigns in Italy and Egypt; all his proclamations as General in Chief, Consul, and Emperor; the history of the "Hundred Days;" his opinions on war, religion, the clergy, the nobility, history, morality, the revolutions in France and England; curious anecdotes, confidential letters, and other productions.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

The survey of the Pennsylvania canal route from Easton along the valley of the Delaware, to Philadelphia, has been commenced. If, on examination, the engineer shall estimate the cost of this entire canal, not to exceed 12,000 dollars per mile, so much of the line as will amount to 100,000 dollars is to be immediately let out on contract, and the work will be commenced the present season. It is confidently believed, from the progress made, that the estimate will come within the above restriction.

COMMUNICATION.

The following are the drawn numbers of the 31st Class, Union Canal Lottery, drawn on Wednesday last:

45—52—34—38—33—19—2—10

It is understood that Mr. John Gibbs, so celebrated for selling prizes, sold a quarter of each of the capitals, viz: 34, 45, 52, $30,000; 33, 38, 52, 6000, with many others of small or large size.

The passengers and crew of schr. Maryland, were lately very near perishing at sea for want of water. They were latterly unable to eat for want of a sufficiency to drink. They were, at length, relieved by schr. Amelia, Ritchie, of Pensacola, and Capt. Saunders of U. S. Army. A small apparatus applied to the top of their kettle, would have enabled those on board the Maryland to have distilled fresh water from salt water.

A general Council of the Creek Nation was held on the 11th instant, at the call of Col. Crowell, the agent and Col. Brearly, at Wowoka, when the subject of emigrating to the west of the Arkansas was taken into consideration—the result was, that a considerable portion of the Nation would no doubt agree to emigrate.—At this meeting a reconciliation took place between Chilly McIntosh and the head men of the Nation.

The Nantucket Enquirer gives an account of another Sea Serpent being seen off Gray Head, on the 29th ult. by Captain Coleman, of the Levant, on his passage from Nantucket to Hartford, Connecticut. It is described as being 60 feet long, with a head like a horse, and the body the size of a flour barrel, eight feet from the head of the snake.

The National Gazette communicates the gratifying information of the arrest of the whole gang of counterfeiters concerned in making and circulating the spurious notes of one hundred dollars and twenty dollars, on the Bank of the United States, which have lately made their appearance. Their detection was effected by the excellent police of Philadelphia, who after tracking them through all their windings, for several months, succeeded at length in seizing the ring-leaders, the engraver of the notes, the printer, the signers, and the principal agents in the distribution of them. It is added that in consequence of these frauds, the Bank, for the security of the community, has caused new notes of one hundred dollars and twenty dollar to be issued in a superior style of workmanship, with the latest improvement in the art of engraving.

The capitulation of Athens is confirmed. The citadel was evacuated on the 5th June; 2000 persons of all ages and both sexes, half of whom were ill, or exhausted by hunger, left the place and embarked on board the French and Austrian ships of war. Gen. Church, with his few remaining followers, left the Phalerus on the 28th May.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

All the property known by the name of the Bristol Springs, has recently been purchased by Mr. Benkell of this city, who intends fitting it up as a watering place and summer retreat.

An onion has been taken from T. Smith's Garden, Arch above Broad street, weighing 21 ounces, measuring in circumference 15½ inches.

A white swallow has attracted the attention of the curious at Salem.

Two living Ostriches, one ten feet in height, have just arrived at the port of Boston from the Cape de Verds.

A full and minute confession of Strang, made to Calvin Peppers, Esq. one of his counsel, is in the press at Albany.

Part of the machinery of a counterfeit bank note establishment has been discovered at a house about three miles distant from the village of Reading. It appears that it had been a long time in use there.

Two men have been detected at a place called Matanceras, Bay of Mexico, with a large sum of counterfeit U. S. Bank bills in their possession.

A singular melon, (canteloupe) has been gathered in the vicinity of Baltimore. A piece of leather from a scythe seems to have fallen on the young fruit, which forcing its way through, has grown on both sides of the leather, which seems to be a part of the fruit, and forms a kind of cup to the upper portion.

Mr. L. Woodworth has commenced a weekly publication in New York, entitled the Parthenon.

A black man, who attempted to get into Mr. Alexander Murchead's Store, at Cheraw, S. C. down the chimney, stuck so fast in the flue that they were obliged to pull the chimney down to extricate him.

Mr. Hutson has been elected Governor of Tennessee, by a very large majority over his opponent Mr. Cannon.

We learn from Missouri, that the miners on Fever River have returned to their labour, all alarm as to Indian hostilities having subsided.

The Post Office, formerly by the name of Mount Pleasant, otherwise Hagerd Store, Halifax county, (Va.) has been changed to that of Brooklyn, with the consent of the Post Master General. Joseph B. Jerry, is appointed Post Master, in place of Wm. B. Hagerd, resigned.

The venerable Dr. Holyoke, says the Salem (Mass.) Gazette, entered on the hundredth year of his age last Sunday.

The operations for supplying the borough of Wilmington, (Del.) with water, are going on with great rapidity.

A meeting of the Planters has been called in Natchez, for the purpose of forming an association for the encouragement of domestic manufactures.

The Saratoga Sentinel observes, that the arrivals during the last week have been more numerous than at any former period. Our large establishments are literally filled to overflowing—the whole number of strangers now in the village being not less than from 12 to 1500. It also adds, that Maj. Gen. Brown, of U. S. army, is on a visit to that place.

The quantity of boots and shoes manufactured in Massachusetts, is believed to amount to many millions of pairs annually for exportation, besides those for home consumption. Massachusetts may be said to supply, (independent of those sent to New-York,) most of the Southern and Western States, South America, West Indies, &c.

A letter from Commodore Porter, at Key West, dated July 1st, 1827, says, "We have taken and destroyed 20 sail of the enemy's vessels."

The Irish population of America is said to exceed five hundred thousand souls.

The Charleston Board of Health stated on the 8th inst. that three new cases of yellow fever had been reported by the attending physicians. No new case was reported on the 10th.

Mrs. Whipple, it is stated in the Albany papers, has left that city and gone to Canada.

Major Wilcox, accompanied by Messrs. Haines and Pettit, arrived at Marietta on Tuesday last, from an exploring expedition between the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill. They report the Gap to be the summit level between the two rivers.

The dinner given by the citizens of New Orleans, to Com. Porter, took place on the 25th of July.

General Lafayette has been elected a Member of the French Chamber of Deputies. The General is said to have had 283 votes—his antagonist, Mr. Tronchon, 155.

In the spring of the year 1815, the Editor of the Rock Rock Gazette paid at the rate of $5 a cwt. for transporting a printing press and types from Seneca Falls to Buffalo in wagons, a distance of 118 miles.—Goods, by any considerable quantities, can now be transported from the city of New York, to that of Pittsburgh, a distance of about 377 miles, for a few cents over $2 a cwt. including all expenses!

It is said that the superiority of Russia over American hemp, arises from the different processes by which the article is rotted.—In America it has generally been rotted by *dew*, and in Russia by *water*. A lot of hemp rotted in running water, in Ohio, is said to have been pronounced by the rope-makers in New-York, equal in all respects to the Russian.

The Election in Lower Canada has closed, and nearly all the returns have been received. The contest has been one of the most violent ever witnessed in the province. A large majority of the last Parliament were opposed to the present Governor. It will be recollected that a new election was ordered, and the session abruptly broken up. A proclamation was made by the Earl of Dalhousie, charging the members with want of respect to his Majesty's officers, and of a just sense of the interests of the colony. The returns from all the districts give an increased majority to the popular side. In Quebec and Montreal, where the greatest efforts appear to have been made, the old members have been returned by increased votes.

Niagara Falls.—The Guide to visitors to Table rock, and under the falls, in an advertisement in a western paper, assures all those who place themselves under his direction that they can, with due caution, proceed 100 feet or more behind the sheet. On the 10th ult. Edward Penn Thompson, Esq. and Capt. Basil Hall, R. N. measured the distance from the beginning of the volume of water at Table Rock to Termination Rock, the farthest possible distance that can be passed by man, and then found it to be 155 feet.

An ordinance is published in the Pensacola papers directing the erection of a wharf to extend in the bay of Pensacola from the centre of Palafox street on the Beach, to the depth of ten feet water. The sum of nine thousand dollars is to be raised by subscription for this purpose, of which two thirds is to be taken up by the Corporation of Pensacola, and the rest by individuals. Hitherto passengers had been taken from boats to the landing on the backs of negroes.

The inundations in the South have destroyed a great deal of property, and occasioned many melancholy accidents. Accounts from Kentucky, relate the sudden destruction of a whole family, and of several individuals, by the rising of the waters. In New Jersey, the United States Gazette remarks, the opposite element has been raging. "We are told, a stage filled with passengers crossing New Jersey state, towards the sea-shore, was a few days since nearly surrounded by fire, which threatened serious evils to the alarmed inmates. The woods had by some means taken fire, and the devouring element struck across the road before and behind the stage, apparently intercepting its progress and retreat, and it was not until after much exertion and no small degree of apprehension, that an escape was effected. Some hundreds of persons were got together to stop the progress of the flames by cutting down the trees, but without effect. The rain of Saturday and Sunday, however completely quenched the fire.

PREMIUMS.

To obtain for "The Souvenir" a portion of *choice* original matter, and at the same time bestow our mite of encouragement on native talent, we offer the following Premiums, to be awarded by a committee composed of gentlemen possessing competent literary qualifications.

1. To the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALE, $50.
2. To the writer of the best ORIGINAL POEM, of not more than 100 or less than 60 lines, $30
3. To the writer of the best ORIGINAL ESSAY, $20.
4. To the writer of the best ORIGINAL BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, $20.

The prizes to be distributed January 1, 1828.

All communications intended for the premiums must be addressed, post paid, before the 1st of December, 1827, to the publisher, accompanied by a sealed note containing the name of the writer, which will in no case be opened unless when the prize has been awarded to the author.

THEATRICAL NOTICES.

The Washington City Theatre opened on Monday evening last, with the comedy of John Bull—the part of Tom Shuffleton was essayed by Mr Hoyle—Dennis, Mr. Warren—and Mary Thornberry by Miss Warren. The afterpiece was the laughable farce of Sylvester Daggerwood.

Mr. Hamblin is playing with great success at the Bowery theatre, New-York.

A very respectable company of Comedians are performing at Oneida, N. Y. On the 14th Mr. Hickings had a benefit, and brought out the opera of the Beest's Bride with effect. Miss Twidell represented the character of Laurette—this young lady has been spoken of as a very creditable actress. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are engaged at this theatre.

The Boston Federal street theatre is undergoing many improvements for the ensuing season. The Statesman mentions that Mr. Kilner has effected engagements temporary or otherwise, with Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Harrett, Mr. Forrest, and others. The Tremont (new) theatre is rapidly finishing, and will be ready for the performers by the middle of September.

The Westminster Circus at Providence, R. I. was opened on Monday evening week, by a detachment from the New York Mount Pitt Circus, and the performances gave the highest satisfaction to a respectable audience. The Literary Cadet, says, that Messrs. Hicher, Delaney, and Tetnall, and indeed the whole corps, ac

The Marquis of Lansdown is to take the seals of the Home Department.

The treaty of the great European powers for the protection of the Greeks has been signed in England. Some British ships are said to have left the Tagus for the Dardanelles, under Admiral Beauclere.

The London Sun of the 10th, says, "It is understood that a treaty between this country, France, and Russia, having for its object the pacification of Greece has been signed. The stipulations of the treaty will not be made known till the ratifications have been exchanged.

The celebrated full-length portrait of General Washington, painted by Stuart, at Philadelphia, has been recently disposed of by Mr. Stanley, of Bond-street, to a Russian gentleman, for £1000.

Lord Wm. Bentinck is to go out to India.—The Marquis of Anglesea is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was to assume the Vice Royal government in three months.

Covent Garden closed on the 29th of June.—Drury Lane, also, terminated a rich and successful season on the 30th. It was expected, that Mr. Price would give the public a summer season of some new and attractive entertainments.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in Dublin on the 8th, on a visit to his brother, the Marquis of Wellesley.

The Duke of Argyle has been appointed Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, in the room of the Duke of Gordon, deceased.

A strong sensation had been excited in London in consequence of a doubt expressed by Chief Justice Best, as to the legality of loans negotiated without the consent of the British government.

GREECE.

The state of the Greeks has again awakened attention. To what the disasters they have lately met with may tend before the close of Summer, and what may be the issue of the interposition of the European powers, are inquiries to which no answers can easily be given. They have maintained the struggle with so determined a resolve, and, when driven from the field, have prepared for new efforts with so deep a determination, that the loss of another battle, though it has cheated their hopes, cannot be supposed to have sealed their fate; and whether negociation or not be employed in their behalf, we can scarcely now believe, or, at least, are slow to admit it to be probable, that so noble and persevering an exertion, and which has raised Greece from the reproach of ages, should have a melancholy close. Of negociation, however, we hear much, the pressing of the case of this oppressed people upon the Divan by the diplomatic corps, and the obstinacy of the Turk. So far this is well; but in all this Russia is to be watched. She is said to have prepared a large fleet of ships of war to enforce this negociation; still we should say, this also is well, were it not that it is somewhat too large for this purpose alone. The past indifference of Russia, and her present somewhat excessive activity, are equally suspicious, and demand from us not only caution, but the adoption of a prompt policy as to the Greek question—a point of which we have no doubt the Ministry are fully aware. By the King's speech on the prorogation of Parliament, which will be found in another column, we are glad to see that his Majesty's best "efforts are directed to the termination of existing hostilities" which, doubtless, includes this unhappy country in its range.—*Liverpool Courier of July 4.*

The following is a letter from the captain of the supply brig Tontine, to the Greek Committee of Philadelphia.

On our arrival in the Gulf of Napoli, we were boarded by a small boat from the Greek frigate Hellene, with a letter from Lord Cochrane, requesting that if we had provisions or munitions of war for the Greeks, we would please stop at Spezzia, as Napoli was then in the hands of a man who would take out our cargo without consulting the government, and convert it to his own private purposes, as he had done with others, and therefore destroy the good intentions of our voyage. I accordingly bore off the port of Spezzia, and went on board of the frigate, where I had the pleasure to see both Cochrane and Miaulis. They both advised me to go to the island of Peros. As there were the constituted authorities, and as it was but a few hours sail, I accordingly made sail for this place, and arrived safe on the 18th instant.—I hope it will meet with your approbation. On my arrival, found the U. S. frigate Constitution here; and it is captain Patterson's opinion, with whom I have consulted, that I have done perfectly right. We have now nearly three-fourths of our cargo out, and shall commence to take in ballast as soon as possible, as in all probability we shall be ready for sea in 8 or 10 days. I shall proceed with all possible dispatch for Trapania. There is no news of the Chancellor yet, so that I fear there has something happened to her. The Constitution left here three days ago for Napoli, to fill her water casks, as it is very scarce here, after which she is to meet me at the island of Hydra, and give me convoy clear of the Archipelago.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM LIBERIA.

Office of the Colonization Society, Washington, August 24, 1827.

Intelligence of the most gratifying nature, has just reached this office from the Colony of Liberia. Our friends throughout the country who have been anxiously waiting for information concerning the emigrants by the Doris, will peruse with heartfelt pleasure, the following extract from a letter from Captain Mathews, bearing date Porto Praya, Cape De Verds, July 19th, 1827.

"As Mr. Ashmun may not have had an opportunity of communicating with the United States since my departure from Messurado, I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Board of Managers, that we landed all our passengers in excellent health at Messurado, 45 days after our departure from Hampton Roads. I have the satisfaction also to state, that at the date of my departure from the Cape, the 21st June, all the emigrants by the Doris, had gone through the fever, two young children only falling victims to it, and most of them were located and working on their farms on the Stockton. I have dispatches on board the Doris, from Mr. Ashmun, for the Board, and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, which I shall forward immediately on my arrival in Baltimore, for which place I shall sail in two or three days. It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the thriving and prosperous condition of the Colony. The emigrants by the Doris, with one or two exceptions, appear to be highly pleased with their prospects."

We will only add as supplementary to this cheering intelligence, that it is deemed important to fit out early in the approaching autumn, one or two expeditions, and that it is hoped the public liberality, will promptly furnish the means.

THE CHEROKEES AND OSAGES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Arkansas Territory, to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, dated

Little Rock, July 20, 1827.

"An express arrived here a day or two ago from Major Duval, Cherokee Agent on the Arkansas, to the Governor, stating, that the Cherokees had declared war against the Osages, and 3 or 400 warriors were to start in a few days for the Osage country. I cannot say what measures the Governor will take, but it is thought that nothing will satisfy the Cherokees but the blood of their enemies. The citizens of the country are not at all alarmed. The scene of war (if any) will be far beyond the white settlements.

"No new occurrence has taken place, I believe, to justify the present movement of the Cherokees. It is supposed to be an 'old grudge' which actuates them at this time. The Government has heretofore interposed and prevented the shedding of blood between those two nations; but now the Cherokees seem determined to have satisfaction.

"The Cherokees use the rifle in war, and the Osages the bow and arrow almost entirely, and always fight on horse-back. The *woods*, therefore, would suit the former much better than the large *prairies*, where they will have to meet the latter.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Nora" will credit us for our discernment in distinguishing the merits of her story, as we propose to insert it next week—we shall considerourselves particularly favoured by her future contributions.

"The Heart," Nora—Sonnet, "On a withered Wreath," Selen—"Youthful love," a song, Milford Barb—lines "On Death," Francis—"biography of Benjamin Gilbert"—&c. &c. are received.

A part of R. F. F.'s flattering note is too good to be lost, we shall take care of it. Melancthon next week. "Stella's" effusions will be welcomed with more than ordinary pleasure—it is gratifying to notice our fair countrywomen advancing in the walks of literature—they are likely to become as distinguished and fascinating here as they have always been in the much favored domestic circles.

We make no exception to the lines from C——, but their length will deter us from publishing them soon.

"The Hermit, or the Fatal Marriage," we find, (not merely by the author's acknowledgment,) has been written with some care,—and is also well told.—To satisfy our tastes, it will require, however, to be redeemed of several redundancies which appear in one or two closely connected sentences. When pruned of these excrescences, it will be rendered a chaste and interesting tale.

"To my dear Mother," and "What is Hope," the contributions of Ellen, are received—the former will be found in our poetical department today.

We cannot gainsay the justice of Lucan's remarks, and are pleased to find his creed so orthodoxical—Query? does he not attach too much importance to a question of very ridiculous import?

"Peter" appears to be a plausible young gentleman, and we almost find it in our hearts to gratify him in his foible.

We had prepared for our present number a detailed statement of the connection which once existed between ourselves and a certain young man, formerly in our employ, who has for many months been spitting his ill-natured venom at us in every shape and way. This statement we shall defer until the person alluded to exhibits some further intention of executing the boastful threat contained in a most impudent and swaggering letter we have lately received from him, "of going the whole," not being desirous (to use another of his favourite phrases,) "to crush him too far." The assurance he gives us that we shall "find him at home in the *fable* line," was wholly unnecessary, as experience has long since taught us that in that line he is a perfect adept. If he again troubles us with his impertinent correspondence, we shall, (we quote his own language) "without reluctance hold him up to public scorn and indignation," by submitting to public perusal a few out of the very many *polite and gentlemanly* letters we have on file, wearing his sign manual, and if these do not satisfy every sensible man of his true character, we have some "facts and recollections" that must inevitably do so.

NAPOLEON.

Since our last publication, Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey, have published their edition of Scott's Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. In England this work is issued in nine large duodecimo volumes, price in boards four guineas and a half, that is eighteen dollars and sixty seven cents—Messrs. C. L. & C. have compressed theirs into *three* octavo volumes, which they offer for one quarter the sum.

We have read the American edition, and it is due the interest which the public take in this author's work, and especially in this, where the hero as well as the author is important, to express some opinion of its merits.

Sir Walter Scott is amenable to the rules of criticism, not less than one who has seen fewer triumphs and earned less of praise, and we must confess that we find him in the present work, obnoxious to many censures for what will generally be called carelessness in diction and style—certain idioms, Scotisms, perhaps, at any rate not commendable, are frequently noticed in his work, that pain a well instructed ear.

But to the question of the merit of the work—from a hasty perusal, the only one we have had time to afford the work, it becomes us to profess ourselves unable to say, whether in every point, date, place ,and incident, the accounts given by Sir Walter are in accordance with facts as they occurred—nor can we say that in *any* instance he is in fault—but throughout the work there is an air of impartiality, an evidence of a determination to do justice, neither more nor less, to the important persons connected with the narration, and especially to the imperial hero of the tale, which gives a zest to the work that is rarely to be found in histories where living character abounds.

The lively tone of narration which characterizes the whole of the Waverley books, is equally the attribute of "Napoleon"—and the most morbid reader will find himself as irresistably chained to these pages, as to the most enchanting portion of "Ivanhoe," or "The Hearts of Mid-Lothian."—If a single page of the work promises less of incident, the variety is immediately and most pertinently supplied by some well authenticated anecdote of Napoleon, which serves to set in a proper light the character of that wonderful man, and to show the great resources of his not less wonderful historian.

Napoleon existed not alone, although perhaps as independent as any monarch that ever wielded a sceptre; still he himself was not unmindful of what he owed to those whose valor had contributed to his elevation, and whose fidelity ministered to its safety—he honoured them by titles, favours and distinctions, in an eminent degree—and the historian has paid a correspondent attention to these captains and statesmen—we have their characters from a faithful and spirited account of their deeds: and we rise from a page of the history, momentarily impressed that the day of chivalry, greatness and power has not passed away. So much is the reader carried along with the narration, that he wonders for a moment that the ordinary occurrences of life are not now imbued with a portion of the spirit and circumstances, which belonged to days and places of those with whom he has just held communion. This is the very witchery of narration, and to this excellence has "the author of Waverley" certainly arrived in his "Life of Napoleon," and if to this praise of manner, he added that of correctness of matter, it would seem that he has shown himself the very *beau ideal* of an historian.

The Life of Napoleon is properly preceded with a most faithful history of the French revolution, without which much of the succeeding portion of the volumes would lose a great portion of their interest, and the actions and expression of Napoleon appear without cause or motive.

Comparing this history of the revolution with many others that we have read, we find it pre-eminent for interest and fidelity; containing all that is in the most remote degree connected with the subsequent event of Napoleon's life, or that could throw light on the character of any person with whom he was connected, either in the field or in the Senate.

The history is so managed as to give additional information upon the subject of Austrian and Italian politics; and to place in a light for just estimation the character and conduct of the kings, princes, and warriors of those times.

We commend the work heartily to the notice of our readers, as every way calculated to give just information of the times of which it treats; a kind of knowledge in which no young man of the present time should be deficient.

ARCADE.

We have availed ourselves of the opportunity offered by throwing open the gates, to enter the avenues of the New Arcade, and examine with some care, the various apartments on the first and second floor, and judge of their fitness for the purposes to which they were designed by the gentlemen who planned the elegant fabric.

That which struck us with the most astonishment, should be noticed first—When we examined the plan of the Arcade, and as we viewed the building in the progress of erection, we felt confident that there would be such a lack of natural light as to require the constant use of lamps or candles in the shops on the side and in the centre of the building. We are now, from actual experiment, satisfied that our judgment in that respect was altogether erroneous—as it is evident, now that the rooms are finished and ready for occupancy, that there is in each of them as much light as is admitted into any shop in Second street. This was, during the erection of the Arcade, almost invariably urged as an objection to its accommodations.

The apartments are sufficiently large for all the purposes contemplated by the projectors, and all the uses to which buildings of that kind are usually put, viz. those of retail fancy stores—millinary shops—dress-maker's apartments, &c. &c.

The lower floor, containing in all about 100 rooms, will probably be appropriated to jewellers' shops, retail fancy stores, &c. while milliners, and dress makers will occupy the rooms of the second floor.—The apartments in the centre of the building, between the avenues, have the advantage of two entries, and may probably on that account command a higher price—we do not know that it is the intention of the stockholders to permit partitions in the centre rooms.

We have understood that it is the desire of the gentlemen who have at present the administration of the affairs of the building, to procure permanent tenants, and that they will be particularly solicitous to procure such a variety of displays in the various rooms as will make the building attractive to the ladies; taking care that nothing shall be admitted to diminish the pleasure that may be expected in promenading the different avenues.

It is understood that the different rooms of the building will be leased at public auction on the 3d day of September next.—On the evenings of the 30th and 31st of August, and 1st of September, the apartments will be lighted up.

The proprietors of the Museum, the contents of which are now undergoing a transportation from the State House to the Arcade, will exert themselves to prepare their establishment for exhibition as soon as the lower rooms are leased. We cannot doubt but this will prove a splendid mart for fancy wares—and the stockholders will receive a proper interest upon their investments.

Quaint advice, but good—extracted from the Rhode Island Patriot:

Cholera Morbus—The season has now arrived in which this disorder can be produced in its greatest perfection. Its provocatives can now be had in great abundance, and very cheap. If any one wishes information as to the most sure way to produce this disorder, we would inform them that eating green apples, hard peaches, and hard pears, together with abundance of green corn, particularly if it is but little boiled, will produce it to your heart's content. But if any or all of them fail, we further inform them, that, after eating plentifully of hard peaches and pears, drink milk, the older the better, and if they possess not a stomach like a horse, they will experience its delights. As to those who do not wish for any visitation of this sort, we advise them not to eat unripe fruit, of any kind, or at any price; and to eat moderately of green corn, and to be sure to see it is always well boiled. When it is well cooked it is as harmless as hasty pudding—even Wilder's best. Cucumbers and melons will also produce this disorder, but from these there is not danger if good old cheese is eaten with them.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Washington, born Feb. 22, 1732, inaugurated, 1789, term expired 66th year of his age.

J. Adams, Oct. 19, 1735, inaugurated 1797, term expired 66th year of his age.

Jefferson, born April 2, 1742, inaugurated 1801, term expired 66th year of his age.

Madison, born March 5, 1751, inaugurated 1809, term expired 66th year of his age.

Monroe, born April 2, 1759, inaugurated 1817, term expiring 66th year of his age.

J. Q. Adams, born July 11, 1767, inaugurated 1827, term expired 60th year of his age, if continued in office the usual period.

Very few coincidences of a more surprising character can be named, than that five successive Presidents of the United States, i. e. all who have held and retired from this office, should have completed their term of service in the 66th year of their age! Should the present incumbent be continued in office during the usual term of eight years, the coincidence will be still more remarkable: as he also will complete his term of service in the 66th year of his age.

We have in the following lines the mournful story of many a patriot Greek.

"As by the shore, by break of day,
A vanquish'd chief expiring lay,
Upon the sands with broken sword,
He trac'd his farewell to the free:
And there, the last unfinished word
He dying wrote was 'Liberty!'

At night, a sea bird shriek'd the knell
Of him who thus for freedom fell.
The words he wrote, ere evening came,
Were cover'd by the sounding sea;—
So pass away the cause and name
Of him who dies for Liberty!"

A professional gentleman, at the age of twenty-three, married, and insured his life for £5000, for which he paid £105 premium annually. Though his practice was extensive, yet his expenditure in consequence of his having six children to maintain and educate, left him unable to realize any property; and, at his death, (which occurred at the age of fifty,) his only property was policy, then worth £7000, increased by the bonuses or profits of the Society, which enabled him to give to his children £1000 each, and to his widow £1000, which procured for her an annuity of a hundred pounds a year during her life.—There is not any class of the community, or any situation in society in which life-insurance may not be made conducive to the happiness and prosperity of individuals and of families; but it is a fact, that until within the last few years, life insurance was but little understood, and that there are still many persons entirely inattentive to the subject, whose situation renders it absolutely necessary that they should avail themselves of its advantages.—*Liverpool paper.*

NO SINGING NO PREACHING.

A singular occurrence took place in the Parish Church of Tring, in Hertfordshire, on Sunday morning last. The Clergyman having given some offence to the musical persons who usually form the choir, that important part of a country church called the Singing Gallery, was left wholly unoccupied, and the Clerk in vain announced the Psalm with "Let us sing to the praise, &c." in his most lusting way—no one answered the invitation; and the silence remained unbroken by a single voice for the space of at least ten minutes, the congregation in the meanwhile staring at each other in stupid amusement. At length the Clerk rose, and read from a written paper, "that he was desired to give notice it was not the intention of the Minister to preach a sermon until the congregation sung a psalm:" again universal silence reigned, except only where a good natured old gentleman was seen skipping from pew to pew, using his utmost powers of persuasion to induce some of his neighbors to commence "the stave;" but all being ineffectual, the Clerk, after another space of five or six minutes, again rose and said, "he was desired to give notice that there would be no sermon." The congregation, thus unceremoniously dismissed, left the Church without the usual blessing, or any other formal close to divine worship.—*King paper.*

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of the Mechanics Library Company, held on Monday evening, the 20th inst. the following members were duly elected officers of the Company for the ensuing six months:

President, Aaron Keeler; Vice Presidents, Wm. English, John Coates, jr.; Recording Secretary, Wm. Leighton; Corresponding Secretary, Robert E. Morrell; Treasurer, John Thomason: Directors, Frederic M'Rooke, Charles Walters, Peter Gallagher, Anthony Burrell, James Kelch, Amos Lower, Francis Brelsford, Daniel Buzzel, John Nepier, and James Mackintosh.

The future meetings of the Company will be held at No. 14, North Alley. Persons wishing to join are invited to attend on next Monday evening, the 27th inst. at half past 7 o'clock.

By order of the Company,

WM. DEIGHTON, Sec'ry.

A quarter of the 20,000 Dollar prize in the Union Canal Lottery, which drew in this city on Wednesday afternoon, was sold at the fortunate Office of Robertson & Little, 120 Chesnut Street. This may be called astonishing luck!—It is not correctly known what number of capital prizes they have sold since they removed to their new Office—But their success has been unparalelled.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Philadelphia, Ames, 42 days, Londonderry, passengers.
Brig Benjamin Franklin, Wing, 7 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Acorn, Whitton, 7 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Shawmut, Cobb, 7 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Miller, Billings, 19 days, Mobile via Lazaretto, cedar logs.
—— Cleo, Kirk, 10 days, Havana via Lazaretto, sugar.
—— Richmond, Daniel, 24 days, Trinidad de Cuba, molasses.
—— Delight, Brewton, 74 days, Genoa, mdze.
—— Felicians, Graves, 50 days, St. Ubes, salt
—— Mayo, Davis, 12 days, Halifax, plaister.
Barque Wyoming, Smith, 56 days, Havre, wine, brandy, &c.
Schr. Barstow, Day, 14 days, Portsmouth, sugar, rum, &c.
—— Economy, Christie, 14 days, St. Thomas, sugar, rum, &c.
—— George, Johnson, 4 days, Norfolk, mdze.
—— Esther & Sally, Baugrall, 9 days, Alexandria, flour.
—— Henry Franklin, Gibbs, 5 days, Salem, nails.
—— Patrick H. Hayes, Thurston, 18 days, St. Jago de Cuba via Lazaretto, stone ballast
—— Levant, Otis, 12 days, Boston, mdze.
—— Hawk, Scull, 7 days, Albany, iron ore.
—— Phœnix, Coulter, 12 days, Havana via Lazaretto, mdze.
—— Citizen, Crowell, 10 days, Halifax, plaister.
—— Reaper, Snow, 3 days, New York, mdze.
—— Olive, Taylor, 4 days, Snowhill, lumber.
—— Herald, Briggs, 7 days, Providence, mdze.
—— Bunker's Hill, Knowlton, 33 days, St. Andrews, plaster.
—— Clio, Brown, 10 days, St. Johns, N. B. plaister.
—— Eliza Williams, Somers, 10 days, Baltimore, mdze.
—— Eleanor, Stewart, 5 days, Richmond, mdze.
Sloop Speed, Ross, 4 days, Taunton, mdze.
—— Mary, Fox, 4 days, Newport, mdze.
—— Daniel & Maria, Brazier, Havana via Lazaretto, in ballast.

AT THE LAZARETTO.

Sloop Catharine & Elizabeth, Doughty, 7 days, Charleston, mdze.

CLEARED.

Brig Oregon, Brown, New Orleans.
Schrs. Argo, Watson, Matanzas; Orator, Heath, Eastport; Cumberland, Wheaton, Richmond; James Burrill, Hall, Providence; Emily, Flood, St. Marys, Geo.; Mount Vernon, Ireland, Baltimore; Brandywine, Fubine, Charleston; Olive, Rogers, Boston; Reaper, Crowell, New York.
Sloop Johnson, Johnson, Alexandria.

Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer.

From the Long Island Patriot.

Mr. Editor—Some time ago in glancing over your paper, I accidentally discovered the advertisement of a new medicine for indigestion, called the "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer." Myself and daughter have suffered severely for the last two years with indigestion, and with little or no benefit from taking the ordinary anti-dyspeptic medicine of the day—From the apparent candour and plausibility of this advertisement I was induced, though with some reluctance, (as I am an unbeliever in nostrums) to procure two bottles and take them according to the direction; before commencing the Elixer, I took twenty grains ipecacuanha, which brought from my stomach an incredible quantity of slimy matter. I then commenced taking the Elixer as directed, and I am happy to say that the use of it for one week has completely relieved *me*, so that I can eat without the least uneasiness about my stomach; whether the relief will be permanent or only temporary, I am not yet able to say. My daughter is likewise getting better under its use. I shall continue this medicine some time longer, and if it performs a cure, you shall know it, as the public will be very much interested in a valuable remedy of this kind.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER is for sale at
I. Thompson's Drug store, N. W. corner Market & 3d st.
Garretson's do. N. W. corner Race & 5th st.
W. Fleckwire's do. 343 South Second street.
sept 1—eo3t

Bristol Boarding School.

IN this Institution, all the customary branches of an English education are taught.

Board and Tuition—$25 per quarter, for boys under twelve years of age—over that age, $30.

aug 11—4t* DAVID LUKENS.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. JOHN S. SMITH, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH M'GEE, of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 19th inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. THOMAS C. CASH, of New Orleans, to Miss ANN HOSKINS, daughter of the late Thomas Hoskins, of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 19th inst. by Francis Mitchell, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, to Miss ROSANNA HAILY, all of Penn Township, Philadelphia county.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th of May by the Rev. Mr. Dunn, Mr. ENOCH NESWENGER, Esq. of Lower Dublin Township, to the amiable and accomplished Miss SARAH MESMER, of the District of Southwark.

On Thursday, the 16th inst. at Lewistown, Del. by the Rev. Mr. Metcheltmore, Mr. CHARLES W. MASON, of this city, to Miss ELIZA F. ROW, of the former place.

On Thursday, the 16th inst. by the Rev. William Smith, the Rev. WILLIAM BARNES of Philadelphia, to Miss RACHEL THORCKMORTON, daughter of Mr. William Throckmorton, of Long Branch.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, Mr. ARCHIBALD MITCHELL, to Miss JANE E. MATTHEWS, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Stephen B. Smith, Mr. JOHN STODDART jr. to Miss SARAH W. daughter of the late Mr. Abraham Moses, all of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. William T. Brantley, Mr. JOSEPH WESTBEECH, of Deal, Esq. to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of Mr. George Guyger, of this city.

On Saturday, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Endress, the Rev. LUDWIG MAYER, professor of the Theological Seminary at Carlisle, to Miss MARIA SMITH, of this city.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOHN F. BIRCH, to Miss JULIA ANN DEAVES.

On Saturday, the 18th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOHN R. JONES, to Miss MARY T. HULINGS.

DIED.

On the 10th inst. Mrs SUSAN M'DOWELL, of Southwark, aged 43 years 10 months and 13 days.

On Thursday morning, the 23d inst. of a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY GROVES, wife of Michael Groves.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst. Mr. HENRY RICARD.

On Thursday morning, the 23d inst. ELIZABETH MORAN, wife of Daniel Moran.

On Tuesday morning, the 21st inst. ELIZABETH ANN, daughter of Mr. Levi Garret.

On Sunday morning, the 19th inst. BENJAMIN CRESSON, of this city aged 54 years.

On Tuesday morning, the 23d inst. at an advanced age, DOMINICK DOUGHERTY.

On Saturday evening, the 19th inst. ANN M'SHANE, wife of Ezekiel M'Shane, aged 44 years.

On Friday morning, the 17th inst. at 9 o'clock, Mrs. DOROTHY CRAMBO, aged 73 years, four months and 7 days.

On the 23d ult. at Malvile, JOSEPH SHAW, of Philadelphia, seaman, aged 30 years.

On Friday afternoon, the 17th inst. of a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Miss ANN S. MILLINGTON, aged 23 years.

On Monday afternoon, the 20th inst. LOUISA DELACROIX, aged 18 years, daughter of Clement J. Delacroix.

On Friday evening, the 17th inst. HARRIET ADELINE, daughter of Joseph Dreaton.

On Wednesday morning, the 22d inst. after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, aged 44 years.

On Tuesday morning, the 21st inst. after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOSIAH CLAYPOOLE, long a respectable inhabitant of the Northern Liberties, aged 64 years.

On Tuesday morning, the 21st inst. Miss MARGARET, daughter of Mr. David M'Callister.

On Wednesday morning, the 15th inst. JANE H. daughter of Richard Grover, aged 13 years.

On Saturday, the 18th inst. Mr. JOHN LAVAVE, well known as a respectable Ladies' hair dresser in this city for many years.

On Saturday, the 18th inst. ELEANOR SEWELL, aged 10 months, infant daughter of Mr. Richard Bishop.

On the 28th ult. at St. Jago de Cuba, on his return from Lima via Chagres, Mr. JAMES Y. FLETCHER, of this city, aged 24 years, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	53	46	99
New-York,	51	77	128
Baltimore,	7	29	36

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been encouraged by a number of respectable gentlemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of County Commissioner, I respectfully beg leave to solicit your suffrages in my favor, at the next ensuing General Election. Should this appeal be attended with success, I may venture to promise that every exertion will be made to merit your confidence.

WM. ALEXANDER.

Late of Roxborough Township, Philadelphia County.
Philadelphia, August 6, 1827 aug 25—3t

LEBANON.

A FINE GREEN TURTLE, from Turks Island, will be served up at Lebanon, South Street, corner of Tenth Street, on Sunday and Monday the 26th and 27th inst.

aug 24—2t JOHN PASCAL.

EDUCATION.

Select Seminary at the S. E. corner of St. Tammany and Fourth Streets.

C. R. FLING and R. A. RIDGWAY respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the duties of their Seminary was resumed on Monday the 13th inst at the above place, where every possible exertion will be made to render the school worthy of public patronage.

N. B. Lace work will be taught in all its different branches on the most reasonable terms.

aug 23—3t

SCOTT'S LIFE OF

NAPOLEON

IS for Sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth Street.
Aug. 18—3t

SCOTT'S LIFE OF

NAPOLEON.

THIS day is Published, by CAREY, LEA & CAREY, corner of Fourth and Chesnut Streets,

The Life of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, by the Author of "Waverly." in 3 vols. 8vo.

Early next week Reuben Apsley, a novel, by the author of Brambleryre House, The Hill, Rejected Addresses, &c.

Sir Jonah Barrington's Sketches of his own times.

Key to Vivian Grey.

aug 18—t

INDIGESTION.

THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it, will always be seriously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein.

☞ We, the undersigned, having been afflicted for some time with indigestion and weakness of the stomach, for which we have taken the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer, which has given us complete relief, we feel it our duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted in like manner. JOHN FURMAN,

THOS. LYON.

The ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER is for sale at
I. Thompson's Drug store, N. W. corner Market & 3d st.
Garretson's do. N. W. corner Race & 5th st.
W. Fleckwire's do. 343, South Second street.
aug 13—eo3t

JAMES PITFIELD,

WHITESMITH, (from England) is requested to give information to his father, respecting his present residence, and is also requested to join him.

A letter addressed to him in care of Mr. Richard Harris, Plough Tavern, No. 10, N. 3d Street, Philadelphia, will reach him.

N. B. A Situation wanted as porter in a Store.
aug 18—3t*

PARDON DAVIS'S

Select School for Young Ladies,

At No. 231 Arch, between North & Seventh streets,

WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, SEPT. 3.

THE course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a classical and polite English Education.

As the institution is intended to consist only of pupils strictly select, applications for admission must be accompanied by satisfactory recommendation; and as the number is limited, a preference will be given, during the first month succeeding the vacation, to application for pupils by the year. Application may be made, and terms known, at the school-House, or at 140 N. Second street.

Aug. 11, 1827.—tf

LADIES' CLOAKS,

AT very reduced prices, worthy the attention of city and country merchants.

An elegant assortment of Ladies' Tartan, Circassian, Bombazett, and Camblett CLOAKS, of various sizes and qualities. J. & M. SHARPLESS,

aug 25—3t No. 43 Market St. 3d door below 3d St.

CREAM OF AMBER.

FOR removing PIMPLES, SPOTS, FRECKLES, and all eruptions of the Skin, gradually producing a soft, clear, and beautiful complexion—as a remedy for SCROFULA and SALT RHEUM, its merits stand unrivalled.

Certificates of its complete efficacy have been received by the proprietors from various persons who have used it.

Patten's celebrated Hæmorrhoids or

PILE ELECTUARY.

A most efficacious preparation for the cure of that troublesome complaint the PILES, as attested by numerous certificates of most respectable citizens.

BALM OF EGYPT.

A sovereign remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, &c. Also,

Anderson's Infallible

EYE WATER.

For sale, weak or inflamed Eyes, an application calculated to supercede the use of most others, from its innocent remedial properties.

Agents for the proprietors, in this city,

EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, N. W. corner of Sixth and Market streets,

WILLIAM MARRIOTT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Architects, and

GEORGE GUEST, N. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets. aug 25—tf*

NEW BOOKS.

ON Saturday will be published by CAREY, LEA & CAREY, "Key to Vivian Grey," being a complete exposition of the royal, noble, and fashionable characters who figure in that most extraordinary work.

Just published, "The Life of Napoleon," by the author of Waverly.

"Highways and Byeways," 3d series, in 2 vols.

"Vivian Grey," complete in 2 vols.

Cooper's Novels, in 10 vols. uniform edition.

"Keppel's Travels from India to England, over land."

In the press "Reuben Apsley," by the author of Brambleye House.

"Personal Sketches of his own times," by Sir Jonah Barrington.

"Chronicles of the Canongate," by the author of Waverly.

"Tales of a Grandfather," by do. aug 23—4t

English and Mathematical SEMINARY,

Back of No. 6 Plumb Street.

JOHN STOCKDALE respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the duties of his Seminary were resumed on Monday, the 20th inst.

He returns thanks for present patronage, and solicits a continuance. aug 23—1t*

An Apprentice Wanted,

TO the Watchmaking Business: a lad about 14 years of age, and good recommendations from the country would be preferred. Enquire at this office.

aug 23—3t

County Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—As the term for which you elected me County Commissioner will expire with the present year, I beg leave to offer myself a candidate for the same situation at the ensuing general election. If you believe me to have been a faithful guardian, you will confer renewed obligations on me by a re-election.

aug 23—3t* CONRAD WILE.

WANTED,

A SITUATION as Wet Nurse, by a woman with a fresh breast of milk, who would have no objection to go to the country. Application at No. 24 Prune St. will meet with early attention. aug 24—1t*

FOR SALE—A Bargain.

THE premises, No. 27 Walnut Street, which has been occupied as a Bakery for a number of years, and has proved an excellent situation for that business. Further information will be given by the subscriber residing on the same. CONRAD MANLE.

aug 24—3t*

FOR SALE,

ON very reasonable terms, a small Stock of Groceries and the fixtures of a Store. The Store, (which is an excellent stand) if wished will be rented, and possession given immediately. For further information address a note to R. F. office of the Saturday Evening Post, which will be attended to. aug 25—3t

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A LAD,

FROM 14 to 15 years of age, Wanted, in a Printing Office, to whom liberal wages will be given. One who has been employed in a Printer's Warehouse would be preferred. Enquire at 144 South Ninth Street, below Locust street. aug 25—3t

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WANTED,

SEVERAL young Girls at light employment, apply at 109 Race street, above Third street. aug 25—3t*

PARKER'S

Vegetable Renovating

PANACEA.

EQUAL TO SWAIN'S,

AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER!

May be had genuine of John Hart & Son, No. 18 S. Second street; Edward B. Garrigues, corner of Sixth and Market streets; Thomas Oliver, N. E. corner of Front and Catharine streets; F. Williamson, N. E. corner of Second and Almond streets; S. C. Sheppard, No. 107 South Ninth street, below Walnut; Wm. Rodgers, S. W. corner of Fourth and Wood streets; Wm. Stattergood, corner of Second and Green streets; —— Gaskill, Northwest corner of Race and Fifth streets.

CERTIFICATES, and Directions for using, accompany each Bottle—Price $1.

CHEAP BOOKS,

At No. 31, North Fourth Street, above Arch.

SAMUEL JAWITHY has opened a Store for the Sale of BOOKS in the various departments of Science and Literature. They will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at forty or fifty per cent. below the customary prices. Those works of ancient and modern writers which are most esteemed, and also the translations, which they can be obtained, will form a part of the collection.

S. J. W. will endeavour to procure, as opportunity occurs, those editions of the Classics, which are esteemed the best by the Literati. Country merchants, Teachers, and others will be supplied on the most reasonable terms. Orders, post paid, and enclosing cash or draft, from any part of the United States, will meet with prompt attention.

Stationary and Fancy articles, viz. Paper, Quills, Penknives, Pain boxes, Silver Pens, Sugar boxes, Fire screens, &c. at the same low rate.

aug 4—2t*

Earthenware, Glass & China.

JOSEPH GILL,

AT No. 44 North Fourth, 2 doors below Arch St. is now opening a general assortment of EARTHENWARE GLASS & CHINA, which he will dispose of on liberal terms, Wholesale and Retail.

aug 18—6t

Select Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and friends, that the exercises of his School will be resumed on the 27th inst. His pupils will be accommodated with two commodious rooms on the second story, situate near Callowhill, in Kunkle street. The situation is eligible on account of its retirement from the noise of public streets. No scholar will be submitted to the instruction of another, nor to any person not possessing the proper qualifications of a teacher. Price of Tuition from Six to Eight Dollars. References to the following named employers: John Bacon, John C. Browne, Joseph Trotter, Joseph Maxfield, Edward Randolph, Robert A. Parrish, Jonathan Knight. B. MOORE.

aug 18—3t*

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY, one or two

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

PARODY.

Teach me the measure of the gin,
Thou dealer of the dram,
I would survey the glass within,
And learn how drunk I am.

A gill is all that we can boast,
A dram or two in time,
Man is a drunken dog at most,
In all his flower and prime.

See the vain race of drunkards reel,
Like Indians o'er the plain,
They rage, they fight, they cheat and steal,
But all their noise is vain.

Some walk the crack to make a show,
Some roll upon the floor,
Some pay the bill they know not how,
And straight they see no more.

What should I wish or wait for them
From brandy, gin, or rum?
They make our expectations vain,
And plague the folks at home.

Now I forbid my foolish hope,
My love of grog reveal;
I give my drunken revels up,
And make my home my all.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CHARADES.

1. My first means a female, my second is an ornament for the finger, my whole is a small sea-fish.

2. My first is a small bird, my second is a covering for the head, my whole is a small village near Philadelphia.

3. My first is pleasing to the taste, my second is a man's name, my whole is the name of a plant.

4. My first is a beautiful flower, my second is a liquid element, my whole is distilled from my first.

5. My first is a bright colour, my second is a part of the body, my whole is a small bird.

6. My first is a high hill, my second is a herb, my whole is an umbelliferous plant. J. S. B.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am a word of five letters, and found in the name of an American city, my first imports a river in great Britain; my 2d, 3d and 4th, transposed, tells what an affirmation or denial by word, or any other signs to which a certain determinate meaning is affixed, of something contrary to what our real thoughts and intentions is; my 5th 3d and 2d, gives the name of a beverage which Albany is famed for making; my 1st 2d, 3d and 5th, transposed is to entice; my 2d, 3d and 4th, is an ancient Patriarch; we can destory my 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th, from an eminence; my 1st, 3d and 5th, transposed is what all men once were; my 4th, 1st, 3d and 2nd, shows the reader what he is while perusing this; my 1st, 4th 5th, and 3d, is an index to a register of time; my 1st, 4th and 3d, informs us of something that every thing must, yet only a few wish to do; my 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th, is an intellectual image; my 3d, 4th and 5th, transposed, is one of the founders of a numerous religious sect in the 6th century; my 1st, 4th and 5th transposed, is a correspondent of the Post and Casket; my 3d, 5th, 4th and 1st, is deposited; my 1st, 2d 5th, and 3d, is quantity; my whole is a female worth comparing sea and land to obtain. What am I?

ANSWERS TO THE CONUNDRUMS.

A *Cur*. a *Rap*. a *Cap*. and *Par*.—(Carr.)

ANSWERS TO THE CHARADES IN OUR LAST.

1. *Soul*. *Ven*-geance. *Ir*-on. Souvenir.
2. *Sutur*-n. *Day*. *Evening*. *Post*. Saturday Evening Post.
3. *Cask*, *Et*-ernal. Casket.

OPIE.

The early friend and patron of Opie, Peter Pindar, so often had the laugh against Opie, without his being able to retaliate, that one day hearing Wolcott say he had been at a meeting of the friends of the people at Copenhagen House, and that he was apprehensive of being a marked man in consequence, and showing at the same time considerable nervousness on the occasion, the painter thought it a good opportunity for taking his revenge. Government was on the look-out for certain suspected characters at the time, and the newspapers teemed with accounts of arrests. One evening Opie called upon Wolcott, and advised him to take care, for government had its eye upon him; Wolcott was alarmed. The next evening Opie and a friend disguised with great coats and slouch hats (as officers then dressed) took their station opposite the doctor's lodging about dusk. They soon saw him eye them with alarm from his windows, and Opie going away, leaving his companion, stripped off his disguise, and knocking at the door of the house, entered and sought the poet, whom he found in a great tremor, which it was not his business to lessen. 'What had I best do?' asked Wolcott. 'Get into the country, my dear fellow,' said Opie; 'fly at once; there are two cursed runners now about your house. I saw them and know them well.' 'But how shall I get out?' said the doctor in alarm, 'without being observed? See, one of them is gone!' 'Perhaps coming to knock at the door,' said Opie, 'and inquire for you—get out at the back window, and I will assist you.' Accordingly, out at the back window got the doctor, and disappeared; nor was he heard of for a fortnight—having flown down to Windsor, and got in an obscure lodging, perhaps shrewdly thinking no one would suspect his flying towards head-quarters on such an occasion. Opie and his friend spread abroad the story, and the Doctor, which was very rarely the case, had for once the worst of it.

CORBETT.

This old political trimmer attended a public meeting lately, and one of the English reporters identifies him in the following manner:

During several of the latter speeches, Cobbett's appearance was ludicrously singular. He had wrapped round his head a white pocket handkerchief, which, as his face was much flushed, gave him the look of a drunken old woman, enveloped in her nightcap. His gesticulations were as extraordinary as his looks; and the curves, which his arms kept describing in the air, were so eccentric, that no mathematician could define them. Once or twice he got upon the table, bellowing like a mad bull, the words, "Oh! oh! oh! oh!" beginning in a low key and gradually rising to a very high key on the fourth "oh." He once or twice shook his fist with great indignation at the cross table, but dropped it immediately, as if he was afraid that such a gesture might promote attack. The general motion of his hands resembled that of a lawyer busily engaged in a saw-pit. He seemed to be perfectly impressed with the idea that the first, second, and third points of eloquence consist of action; for, during the whole of last night's discussion, he was never acquiescent for a single moment.

The late Rev. John Murray, was distinguished for the poignancy of his wit, and talent for repartee. On a certain time, when meeting his friends to celebrate some festive occasion, and the joys of Bacchus was resorted to, as a heightener of social merriment, 'He drink,' retorted he; 'Yes that I do—I drink like a beast.' He yet refrained from helping himself over liberally to the use of the bottle, (as every one present did) which one of his companions remarking, observed, "why Mr. Murray, how absent you are—I thought you said, you drank like a beast.' 'And so I do,' rejoined the preacher, 'for a beast, when he has drank enough, desists from drinking; and so have I.'

A TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.

Speech of the Irish Barrister in Mr. Matthews's Invitations:—"Gentlemen—I gaze upon you as the children of re-animated nature, breathing the divine breezes of the odoriferous heavens that surround the constellations! You are not like the cold-blooded regicides that overran revolutionary and revolutionized France with the region-like blasts of tempestuous whirlwinds—not the fire-engendered war-hounds that threw the snows of Russia into a thaw, and levelled Moscow in the imperceptible ruin that must amalgamate the wonder-stricken senses of admiring nations, from Constantinople to the peak of Teneriffe! I cannot indulge in high-flown incubrations, when I am speaking to men who know all the glorious refulgencies of indescribable humanity in a more classical and legislative capacity than any that ever graced the Medes, the Persians, the Scandinavians, or the Phœnicians; therefore I will with modesty, confine myself to this glorious consummation, that every natural generation should live without aggravation, under every deprivation, and never suffer themselves to be annihilated by the simultaneous, obnoxious, deteriorating and abominable combination of inc-mbraries, who accumulate but to separate and degenerate those who should never be inanimate. (Bravo!)—And, my countrymen, hear me, and don't be blind! If I could mount the winged-horse of Pegasus, I would fly over Mount Helicon, and travel the land of Egypt, to emancipate and elucidate all that can reverberate to substantiate the emaculation of all that puts you at present in a consternation."

The English Judges have laid down two important rules in cases of Breach of Promise and Seduction. One is, that the parents of daughters shall not recover damages if they have neglected to inform the parents of young men of their proposals or intentions, while they were encouraging their addresses. The second is that parents cannot substantiate a claim to compensation, if they have been so careless as to leave their daughters sitting up with their suitors for hours after themselves and the rest of the family have retired.

Glass was certainly known to the Romans under the reign of Tiberius, as it is found in Herculaneum and Pompeii. It was introduced into England in the seventh or eighth century, but the manufacture of mirrors was for a long time confined to the village of Murano near Venice, whence they were furnished for all Europe. The different modes of making glass practised in Italy were brought into France under Henry 2nd, nearly at the same time as into England.

A poor ragged urchin was tried (at the last Westmoreland Sessions) for stealing an old jacket from a lime kiln; proof "was strong as holy writ," the Chairman summed up with clearness and precision, and the wisdom of the yeomanry was now to be consulted. After a long deliberation on this knotty point, they turned round—"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?" when the Foreman peeped cunningly from beneath a shaggy front, with about as much intelligence in it, as that examined in the face of an orang-outang, and said, "not guilty; but he ought to be severely reprimanded for stealing it."

A wag was last week standing with a friend before a shop in Fleet street, observing some glass-eyes exposed in the window—"I wonder," said his companion, "what kind of glass they are manufactured from?" "Guess," replied the wag. The querist began—"Plate glass, square glass, cut glass!" "No; what should eyes be made of but looking glass!"

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

No. XXVIII.

Botanic Name } POTERIUM SANGUISORBA.
English Name } *Common Burnet.*
French Name } *Pimprenelle.*

The Burnet is a well known plant, sometimes called a grass, like clover, because cultivated as such for fodder and hay; but this is an error: grasses are only thin plants, with long slender leaves, and dry blossoms: while Burnet has leaves like a rose, and blossoms like clover.

It is a native of Europe, and has long been known as a medical plant, astringent and detergent. The generic and specific names allude to these properties, and *Sanguisorba* implies in Latin that it stops the flow of blood. Another genus of plants bears this specific name as a generic one, owing to the same supposed quality.

Burnet is a pretty plant, with an elegant delicate foliage, and many small heads of purplish and yellowish flowers. It belongs to the natural tribe of Rosaceæ, near *Sanguisorba* and *Agrimonia*; and to the class *Monœcia* of Linnæus.

It has been highly extolled in England and Europe, as a substitute for clover, producing a perennial crop of hay, much liked by cattle; although nearly as good as Lucern, it does not require so rich a soil, nor so much manure. It is now cultivated for that purpose in Pennsylvania, New-York, New-England, &c.

The stem is from 2 to 4 feet high, angular and with many long leaves, having from 8 to 15 follioles opposite, sessile, ovate, acute, serrate. The heads of flowers are terminal, peduncled, upright and oval. They contain many small flowers, with a four parted calyx and corolla, with many stamina; the pistillate flowers have no stamina, but 2 pistils; their calyx changes into a small berry with 2 seeds.

It is one of the emblems of Safety.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 16th inst. living in Jenkintown, an indented Apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named GEORGE RICHARD—He took with him a trunk belonging to his master, and had on a blue cloth coat, blue pantaloons, and sundry other clothing; dark complexion, about 4 feet 8 inches high, between 20 and 21 years of age. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given, if delivered in Jenkintown. All persons are forbid harbouring or employing said boy at their peril.

HIRAM MILLER,
aug 18—3t* Jenkintown, Montgomery Co.

EDUCATION.

MR. J. R. BROWN, grateful for the patronage he has heretofore received, informs his patrons and the public, that the duties of his English Seminary will be resumed on Monday the 27th inst.

Inquire at the Seminary, in Pemberger's Court, back of No. 34, N. Second Street, or at 139 South Fifth street, Philadelphia. aug 18—3t*

AT PRIVATE SALE.

FORTY Acres of first rate Land, situate in Radnor Township, Delaware Co. one mile from the Spread Eagle Tavern, Lancaster Turnpike, and 15 from Philadelphia. The improvements consist of a good Stone House, 44 by 18; Stone Barn, 50 by 30; Stone Spring-House, and a Tenant's House, with a thriving Apple Orchard and other excellent Fruit Trees; adjoining lands of John Brooke, Benjamin Brown, and Isaac White. ALSO, 6 3-4 Acres of Wood Land, 2 miles from said Farm. Further information will be given by Wilham Shoblobe, Columbian Tavern, or the subscriber on the premises. MORDECAI MOORE.
aug 11—3t*

SAMUEL BURKART'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Brush Manufactory No. 66 North Front Street, one door below Arch Street, Philadelphia, where all kinds of BRUSHES are Manufactured of the best quality Bristles warranted to have no whalebone in them. Country Storekeepers and others are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted to the above Business.
aug 11—6*

THE BUSINESS

HERETOFORE conducted at No. 245 North Third Street, by JOSEPH HOWELL and ISRAEL HOWELL, under the firm of ISRAEL HOWELL & CO. was discontinued on the 31st ult. All persons indebted to said firm, will please to make payment, and those having claims present them for settlement, to Joseph Howell & Co. No. 197 Chesnut Street.

JOSEPH HOWELL,
ISRAEL HOWELL.

Philadelphia, 8th mo. 8th, 1827.

JOSEPH HOWELL & CO. No. 197 Chesnut Street, keep constantly on hand, Spanish Hides, Dry and Salted, Tanners Oil, and a general assortment of Leather, finished and in the rough.

All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which cash will be paid, or Hides given in exchange.
aug 11—2m

DEARBORN & GIG.

A NEW Dearborn, and good second hand, six spring Gig, with harness, for sale low. Apply to
GEORGE BRINGHURST,
aug 11—3t In Fifth street above Market.

To Connoissours.

A FINE Painting of the VIRGIN AND CHILD, done in the year 1511, by the celebrated Raphael for sale at No. 144 Pine Street, at P. Ancora's Painting and Drawing Academy, which is still open for tuition of Young Ladies and Gentlemen. july 28—6t

PUBLIC BENEFIT.

THE public are respectfully informed that they can obtain Money to any amount, and at the shortest notice, on the deposit of Watches, Silver, Jewellery, Guns, Pistols, Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Apparel, &c. and on all kinds of valuable and portable articles, by applying at the COUNTY MONEY OFFICE, (formed by the Corporation) No. 117 NORTH FIFTH ST. on the lowest possible terms. Inquired from Rise, and every attention given for their preservation.

All goods are retained 3 months, or for a longer period if the comissions are paid up.

Persons wanting advances on any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to call, as they will be dealt with on the most accommodating terms.

L. BLANCHFORD,
Licensed Pawn Broker,
No. 117 North Fifth, 3d door above Vine.

*** Remember the three Golden Balls.
June 2—3m*

PIANO FORTES,

MANUFACTURED, repaired, and tuned, in a satisfactory manner, (if not there will be no charge,) by
CONRAD MEYERS,
No. 241, North Front Street,
Or a line addressed to him and left at this Office, or at the Post Office, will be promptly attended to. July 14

PORCELAIN TEETH.

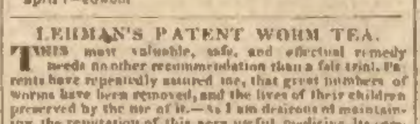
THE Subscribers inform the public that they have succeeded in Manufacturing Porcelain Teeth of a very superior quality, which in form and color, cannot be distinguished from Natural Teeth.

They are prepared to furnish single Teeth, and complete sets, so perfectly fitted to the mouth, as to perform all the functions of the Natural teeth, and of any time that may be required.

The superiority of Porcelain Teeth, in beauty, cleanliness and durability, is acknowledged by all who have used them, and will be manifest on inspection.

Specimens may be seen at their Office, No. 161 Race street. VAN PELT & M'ILHENNEY, Dentists.

N. B. All operations on the Teeth performed in the best manner, and on moderate terms. Dec. 30—1f



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS always for sale, a handsome assortment of Ever Pointed Pencils of superior make. Likewise, Silver Pencil Cases of all kinds, Tooth Picks, Tweezers, &c. ALSO, Gold and Silver Pens, Thimbles and Fancy Jewellery of every description, which he will sell wholesale and retail at the very lowest cash prices.

JOHN C. FARR,
No. 13, Market street, one door below Third st.
A supply of Leads for the above pencils always on
march 3—6m pair

ANODYNE PLASTER.

AS a Plaster easing pain, which its name imports, perhaps this "*Anodyne Plaster*" has not a superior. In *Rheumatic, Gouty* and other topical affections, including pains of the *face*, this Plaster spread on silk leather or linen will operate promptly and effectually. A small quantity on flax or cotton introduced into a hollow tooth when aching, acts like a charm. Applied to *Sprains* or *Bruises* it operates as a discutient and sonic anodyne, and is peculiarly adapted to the relief of that excruciating disease named *Phlegmasia Dolens*. It is also one of the best applications for *Burns* and *Scalds*.

Price 25 cents each put, with a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again. For sale by
WILLIAM BAKER,
No. 6 North Fifth street.

Annexed is a certificate from a most respectable medical gentleman of this city.

"Knowing the composition of the Anodyne Plaster, and having witnessed its effects, I am free to recommend it as likely to be beneficial, not only in those cases specified, but more generally." "Thy friend"
(Signed) "EDWIN A. ATLEE, M. D."
"Philadelphia, 3d mo. 3rd, 1827."

"To William Baker."

Also—COUGH LOZENGES.

Many pectoral preparations are going the roundy, most of which are objectionable, either on account of their enormous duties, or of the *opium* which appears to be their common basis. These *Lozenges* almost exclusively of vegetable composition, are void of opium, or any other narcotic and may therefore be taken at pleasure by patients labouring under recent coughs, or those confirmed, where it is found difficult to discengage the phlegm for expectoration. The Nauseating Lozenges which accompany, are intended as aids to them, one of which may be taken every night and morning, either with or without a dose of laudanum, according to the urgency the of symptoms.

N. B. There being about one-third of a grain of tartarized antimony in each of the Nauseating Lozenges, they will prove very proper cathartics for children. Price 25 cts For sale as above.
WILLIAM BAKER.
april 7—cow6m

LERMAN'S PATENT WORM TEA.

THIS most valuable, safe, and effectual remedy needs no other recommendation than a fair trial. Parents have repeatedly assured me, that great numbers of worms have been removed, and the lives of their children preserved by the use of it.—As I am desirous of maintaining the reputation of this very useful medicine, its composition has been particularly attended to. The incredible number of Worms it expels, and the facility with which it restores children from a debilitated to a vigorous state of health, bespeak its high character and intrinsic value, as a remedy calculated for family use; it has been known to restore many children from debility, when worms did not exist, and is perfectly harmless when used according to the directions.

CAMPHORATED CITRON OINTMENT,
For Tetters, Ringworms, Scald Head, and Eruptions of the face.

From the numerous testimonies of respectable persons in favour of the above ointment for the complete cure of the foregoing diseases, after trying most other ointments without effect, I have been induced to recommend it to the afflicted, as superior to any other in use.

PETER LEHMAN, Druggist.
Oct 7—tf No. 220, Market-street.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ELIZABETH SHINNICK, Widow, of the Northern Liberties, are requested to make payment, and all having any demand against the said Estate, will present their accounts for settlement to
LEWIS SHINNICK, Adm'r.
aug 11—3t* No. 34 Kunkle Street.

OLD ESTABLISHED

Philadelphia Intelligence Office.

No. 8, South Fifth-street, third door below Minor-street

PROCURES houses and parts, Boarders Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Barkeepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming men, Grooms, Cooks, and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses. To bind, white and coloured boys and girls, of different ages. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons, who on notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct it in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their patronage, to support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references will find every facility in supplying themselves with situations.

☞ Office open every evening until 8 o'clock.
aug. 4—1yr

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

CITIZENS' LINE,
For New York,

VIA BORDENTOWN AND WASHINGTON,
Only 24 miles Land Carriage, in connexion with
THE STEAM BOATS
PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.

THE Steam Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Z. W. Kellum, will leave Arch street wharf every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown. Passengers for New York will take the Coaches at Bordentown, 24 miles to Washington, and there take the new and elegant Steam Boat NEW YORK, Capt. Jeffries, and arrive in New York by 5 o'clock the same afternoon.

FARE THROUGH $4.

N. B For seats, apply at the steam boat Office, No. 2 Arch street, corner of Front, or of the Captain on board the boat, at Arch street Wharf.
August 11, 1827.

Dr. BECKER'S EYE SALVE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicine, which he will dispose of Wholesale or Retail, at his Wholesale and Retail Drug and Apothecary Store, north east corner of Third and Callowhill streets. JOSEPH REAKIRT.

N. B. A liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again. april 21—tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

TAKE this method of informing their friends and the public in general that they have commenced the hat business at No. 71 North Fourth street, five doors above Cherry street, where Hats of every description may be obtained Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.—Bespoke hats made according to order. ISRAEL A. KURTZ & CO.
June 16—3m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED. ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 180, PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. march 10—6m

WILSON'S PANACEA,

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public, that his having for the last five years been constantly in the employ of Mr. Swaim, assisting in preparing and making his justly celebrated Panacea, he has commenced the business for himself, at No. 130 Arch street, where he vends the same kind of medicine under the name of WILSON'S PANACEA, and he pledges himself, that the Panacea made by him possesses all the restorative powers of that sold by Mr. Swaim it being composed of precisely the same ingredients, either a comparison or trial will establish this fact. As the subscriber offers his PANACEA much lower than the usual price of Swaim's, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

This medicine has the decided preference over all other medicines for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, ulcerous sores, general debility, and all diseases arising from impure blood. It has proved beneficial in Nervous and Dyspeptic complaints generally, White Swelling, diseases of the Liver, Skin, &c. Those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial diseases, should submit to a course of Wilson's Panacea. It is a safe, though powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral often occasions. It will be found of great service as a spring and fall medicine, by those whose constitutions require nourishment and new vigor.

Price $2 per Bottle or $10 per dozen.

Agents for the Panacea—Frederick Klett, Druggist, N. E. corner of Callowhill and 2d streets; William Scattergood, S. W. corner of 2d and Green streets; Henry Harrison, Druggist, S. W. corner of Tammany and 4th Streets; Mr. Shoemaker, Druggist, S. W. corner of 12th and Lombard streets, Philadelphia—and John M. Wilson, No. 1, Old Slip, New York.

Communications, post paid, and orders for the medicine from any part of the world will receive immediate attention.

Wilson's Worm Medicine, for the cure of Dysentery, Summer Complaints, Cholera Morbus, Sickness at the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Worms, &c. for sale by the subscriber. THOMAS WILSON.
No. 130, Arch, a few doors above 6th Street, Philad.
aug 4—3t

Military Trimming, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe Manufactory,

No. 22, NORTH THIRD ST. Philadelphia,
[A few doors below the City Hotel, opposite side.]

WHERE is constantly kept on hand for wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms, a complete assortment of Swords, Epaulette Caps and other Military articles, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, silk, cotton and worsted Cords, Braids, &c.

☞ Letters from any part of the United States, post paid, will be punctually attended to.
march 31—6m HENRY KORN.

ATTORNEY, AGENT,
And Conveyancer's Office.

No. 8. South Fifth street, 3d door below Minor street.

THE Subscriber respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public, in the purchase and sale of real estate of every description. Agency business in general, Drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Co-partnership, Tavern Leases, Leases, Indentures, &c. Money procured, and invested on Mortgages, and other securities. Also, Insolvent Bonds and final Petitions to Court, and all other writings and advice connected therewith, correctly and legally attended to, including (if wished) professional services, in case of opposition, and generally in performance of all duties or services where in the aid of an attorney or agent may be convenient or useful. CHARLES P. LISLE.
No. 8, south Fifth street.

N. B Office open every evening until 9 o'clock.
aug. 11—tf

Announcement of the Drawing.

COHEN'S OFFICE—114 Market-st.
Baltimore, August 6th, 1827.

☞ We have the pleasure to announce that the drawing of the

Grand Literature Lottery,

Of the State of Maryland, will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 17th of October, and will be completed on that day.—This Lottery is the most brilliant in the United States, containing, besides the Capitals of 20,000 DOLLS. and 10,000 DOLLS. no less than TEN prizes of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS each!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	2,000	is	20,000
10 prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 prizes of	500	is	5,000
20 prizes of	200	is	4,000
20 prizes of	100	is	2,000
40 prizes of	50	is	2,000
100 prizes of	20	is	2,000
150 prizes of	10	is	1,500
200 prizes of	5	is	1,000
9000 prizes of	4	is	36,000
9662 prizes, amounting to			$114,000

Subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

☞ The Cash for the whole of the Prizes can be had at COHEN'S OFFICE, the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, . . . $6 00 | Quarters, . . . $1 25
Halves, ... 3 00 | Eighths, ... 0 75-2

☞ Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. ☞ Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore, Aug. 6, 1827. *Baltimore.*

Hydrants, Lead and Iron Pipes.

ROWLEY AND ALBURGER, PLUMBERS,

NORTH WEST corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, directly in rear of the Arcade, have constantly on hand, small iron pipes, and lead pipes of all sizes of their manufacture, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms. Hydrants of all kinds made and repaired. April 14—6m

Drug and Medical Store.

STEPHEN C. NEGUS informs his friends and the public, that he feels grateful for the favours which he has received during the short time he has been at the S. W. corner of Fourth and Race streets, and hopes by unremitting attentions to merit a continuance of their favours; they may depend upon being supplied with Chemicals and Drugs of the best quality.

N. B. Physicians prescriptions, and Family receipts will be prepared with accuracy and attention.
Aug. 18—3t

CARPETING.
HASTINGS & CHESTER

RESPECTFULLY inform the Citizens of Philadelphia that they have fitted up, and will this day open the Store No. 111 *Chesnut-street, corner of Franklin-street, opposite the Post Office, as a*

CARPET WARE-HOUSE,

Where they intend keeping an assortment of BRUSSELS, VENETIAN and INGRAIN CARPETING, ENGLISH PATENT FLOOR-CLOTH; and such articles as are usually found in the most extensive establishments of the kind.

It is their intention to keep an assortment of goods equal to any that can be found; and it is their belief that the connexions they have formed with the principal manufacturers in England, and the principal carpet dealers in this country, will enable them to sell at all times at as *low prices*, as the same quality of goods can be obtained at in the United States. In their present stock they have several new patterns of Brussels Carpetings, of a very superior quality to those usually made, which were imported expressly for retailing; and by the next Liverpool packet they hope to receive an additional assortment of that description of goods, together with some very superior Kidderminster Carpeting, a part of which will be in plain colours and small figures.
aug 11—3t

SAMUEL S. FITCH,
SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE No. 54 ALMOND STREET.

All operations upon the Teeth performed in the best manner.—Charges moderate.
Aug. 11—1m*

JANE R. BURD

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, she has removed her Confectionary business from No. 104 Chesnut street, near Fifth street, to No. 105 Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, to the house lately occupied by Mr. Townsend, clock and watch maker, immediately opposite Poulson's Office; where she has to let two rooms on the first floor which would, (on account of the central and public situation,) suit an artist, a seminary, or many other branches of business. April 14—tf

Boarding-House, in Easton, Pa.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that beautiful mansion, commonly known by the name of SPRING GARDEN, situated at the corner of Pomfret and Spring Garden streets, in the borough of Easton, in where he has opened a BOARDING-HOUSE suitable for the accommodation of travellers and others. As the house is peculiarly suited to the accommodation of families travelling, or wishing to spend a short time in a pleasant part of the country, he respectfully solicits their custom; and assures them, should they be pleased to give him a call, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make the time as comfortable and agreeable as possible. S. BITTENDENDER.
Easton, June 2, 1827—3mo.

NOTICE TO EVAN DAVID.

WHEREAS JOSHUA DAVID of Newcastle, Del. deceased, departed by his last Will and Testament, a share of his property to his brother Evan David in case he should be living, this is to give notice to the said Evan David, to come forward and claim his share of the said property.

Published pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Joshua David. ELISHA DAVID,
June 16—3t* Newcastle county, Del.

EDUCATION.

J. COXE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY, *N. E. corner of Locust and Thirteenth Streets*, which will be opened for the reception of Young Gentlemen on Monday the 20th of August.

J. C. while he returns his unfeigned thanks to his friends and former patrons, begs leave to assure those Parents and Guardians, who reside in the neighbourhood and feel disposed to patronize the Institution, that no pains or expense shall be spared on his part, to promote the best interests of his Pupils, and to forward their advancement in the Useful and Polite branches of a liberal Education. aug. 11—3t

The Reverend George Spratt's
Seminary of Polite and Useful Learning,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

G. SPRATT respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced teaching a morning class of young Ladies, in the upper part of *Mr. Mayo's* large and airy School Rooms, back of Nos. 230 and 231, in Arch between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Having received a classical and liberal education, and having had the advantage of many years experience as a teacher, he flatters himself he will be able to give to those parents and guardians the fullest satisfaction who may honor him by confiding pupils to his care.

The course of instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern History, and Natural Philosophy; to which the Latin and Greek Languages will be added if desired. In teaching, his exertions are more directed to the improvement of the understanding than the extension of the memory: his pupils, therefore, with a moderate degree of attention, acquire in a short time more real knowledge than can be obtained in the course of years, by the irksome task of committing lessons to memory, and reciting them as a mere mechanical operation.

Apply at the School Room any day between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock, there being no vacation this season
Philadelphia, July, 1827—tf.

DR. JOHN I. MAYWEG

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, and respectfully begs leave to inform them that he may at all times be consulted at his office, No. 22, south side of Callowhill, between Front and Second streets, Northern Liberties.—Having for upwards of four years, studied with the late Dr. Benjamin S. Barton, Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany in the University of Pennsylvania, and having during that time attended at the Hospital of Pennsylvania, as his student, Dr. Mayweg trusts the public will not consider it presumptuous to state, that he has been regularly bred to the medical profession.

He also informs the public that after many years study and research, he has succeeded in discovering the following infallible remedies; extracted from and composed of vegetables for the cure of diseases, the first of which has heretofore baffled all the arts of regular practice, to administer an antidote to its dreadful effects.

Induced by repeated solicitations of many of those who have been relieved, and from motives of humanity, Dr. Mayweg thinks proper to adopt this mode of circulation, in order to give them a greater degree of publicity, and to render them more extensively useful, than they could possibly be, were they to be confined any longer to his own private practice.

Anti-Epileptic and Nervous Balsam

THIS Medicine is a safe and efficacious remedy in all affections of the nervous system, particularly in FITS, HISTERICS, ST VITUS'S DANCE, CHAMES, TETANUS, (OR LOCKED-JAW,) &c. The experience which I have had of the efficacy of this medicine for upwards of eighteen years in my own private practice, enables me to recommend it with confidence to the public, as I scarcely know it to fail where the patient strictly adhered to my directions.—Price $1 50 per phial.

As it is customary to give proof of a medicine when offered to the public, to show its superior remedial powers, I have thought proper to add the following remunneration, copied from the U. S. Gazette, of the 18th inst.

Cheering news to those Afflicted WITH EPILEPSY.

I was for a length of time afflicted with convulsions, which increased to such an alarming degree, that in April 1826, I had from *three to ten*, and frequently *twelve* fits a day; during this time an eminent physician attended and prescribed for me, but all his prescriptions were in vain; the malady still increased, and for six days in succession, I had as many as *twenty* convulsions a day.

Whilst I was in this distressing and apparently hopeless situation, my parents were informed that Doctor John I. Mayweg, in Callowhill, between Front and Second streets, prepared a medicine, called ANTI-EPILEPTIC and NERVOUS BALSAM: they accordingly procured a phial of it. By adhering strictly to his directions, and using about half an ounce of the Balsam, the disease left me. It is now upwards of three years, and I can confidently state, that I have not during all this time felt the least returning symptom of that dreadful disease.

Impelled by a sense of justice to the merits of Dr. Mayweg's Medicine, and from motives of humanity, I think it my duty to make my case publicly known, as it may be the means of informing those suffering under a similar complaint, where to seek for relief.

SARAH BALL,
No. 5, Sanderson's Court, between St. John's and Sycamore streets, above Poplar Lane, Northern Liberties.

Remittent, Intermittent or Ague AND FEVER DROPS.

In the course of my practice I have found this medicine to be possessed of invaluable properties in speedily checking and effectually removing the most obstinate cases of REMITTANT, INTERMITTANT FEVERS, and AGUES, where the greater part of the remedies now used in common practice have failed.—I consider it my duty to offer this medicine to the public, as thousands are every season suffering for months under these diseases, which frequently lay the foundation for other disorders fatal to the afflicted.

These drops are also an excellent remedy for the periodical HEADACHE, under which hundreds suffer the most excruciating torments for years, without being able to obtain relief—they are so perfectly innocent that no evil effect may be apprehended from them when used according to the direction—They may be given to tender infants and feeble adults.—Price $1 per phial.

Infallible Vegetable Worm Tea *AND POWDERS.*

A safe and effectual remedy for destroying of every species of Worm incident to the human body, and may be given with safety to tender infants and women in the most delicate state, if even the disease should not originate from worms, but some other cause, the patient will receive a benefit, as there cannot be a better medicine than the VEGETABLE WORM POWDERS, by opening obstructions cleaning the stomach and bowels of slime and crudities, destroying the slow inward fevers and at the same time acts as a good security against worms and their effects, which frequently produce the most alarming disorders that assail children, by which thousands are annually swept off, which the bills of mortality of our principal cities will plainly demonstrate. Price 75 cents.

A supply of the above Medicines are constantly kept on hand—proper directions accompany each.

JOHN I. MAYWEG, M. D.
Philadelphia, July 28th, 1827—cow3tcowly*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the articles of Copartnership between CALEB ATKINSON, SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, and SAMUEL CLARK ATKINSON, require and direct that "no contract, note or bond, affecting the interest of the company, shall be given or entered into in the name of the firm, except by Samuel Coate Atkinson and Samuel Clark Atkinson, and by neither of them without the knowledge and consent of the other," and whereas Samuel Coate Atkinson has been appointed Cashier of the firm.

Notice is hereby given, That the Subscriber will not hold himself responsible for any contract, note or bond, given or entered into on account of the said firm, without his authority and consent, expressed in writing under his own hand—and will not acknowledge any payments of monies due the said firm of S. C. Atkinson & Co. unless made to himself or his legally authorised agent.

SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON,
July 21—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

PORTER, ALE, AND CIDER VAULTS,

South West corner of Chesnut & Second streets.

W. BURTON & CO. have in store at their vaults as above, a large stock of *Cheve Cider*, which they recommend for Exportation or Home consumption, in addition to their Porter and Ale, which is of the first quality, and orders are respectfully solicited. Their IMPERIAL BEVERAGE, which they have very much improved, is now in fine order and will be found a very delightful refreshment this warm weather.

W. B. & Co. are sorry any of their friends were disappointed of it, but it was in consequence of the demand being so considerable. They have now a good stock and can supply orders on application.
july 21—tf

Real Estate for Sale.

A PLANTATION in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, State of Delaware, late